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KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER.

The third section was read as follows:

SEC. 3. Representatives shall be chosen on the first Monday in August, in every second year; and the mode of holding the elections shall be regulated by law.

overlooked the fact that the mode of conducting our elections is to undergo some change. His remarks may formerly have had some applicability, but it seems to have been determined that this convention will divide the counties into such

have had enough to satisfy me, that before an election there will be consultations, and a marshaling of forces, and whether the Sabbath occurs the day before, or three days before the election, candidates and their friends, if they think proper, will desecrate the Sabbath day. I do not see that much is to be gained by the change if the amendment should prevail. But the spirit of kindness, and I have malice against no man. But I understood the gentleman to have made the remark which I attributed to him, to be published to the world; but I wild not be published to the world; but I wild not be published to the world; but I wild not be published to the world; but I wild not be published to the world; but I wild not be published to the world; but I wild not be published to the world; but I wild not be published to the world; but I wild not be published to the world; but I wild not be published to the stription of the flood."

TALBOTT. I have had no disposition to allude to the gentleman personally, to criminate, to attack or be attacked by him in any way, either personally, so politically. I came here with none other than the spirit of kindness, and I have made to recriminate, to attack or be attacked by him in any way, either personally, so politically. I came here with none other than the spirit of kindness, and I have made the remark which I attributed to him, the spirit of kindness.

nesday being one of the three days on which the election have heretofore been held. There after the sabbath, to purify and prepare then and avoid it as much as possible.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 13, 1849.

The only reason why I shall vote for Monday is, A. G. HODGES, T. J. TODD & J. W. FINNELL that we have always voted on Monday. Under the old constitution, we voted on the first Monday in May; now we vote on the first Monday in August. One day is just as good as another. in August. One day is just as good as another. All the difference on account of religious opinions is but of little consequence. I reckon the candidates are busy for several Sundays before the election. I will not say that they do not go to hear preaching, but they are generally on Sun-days doing a little talking, and they will be busy on Sunday if we fix it on Thursday, or any

So far as my experience goes, and it is con-iderable, the whole week before the election is siderable, the whole week before the election is devoted to arrangements. If one candidate forces on the other, public meetings, he must meet him; but from the Monday previous to the election they are making their arrangements, and generally they lie on their oars on Sunday. That has been my practice, I work uncommonly well during that week and then lie still on Sunday. I consider that I have done all that I can and then I leave the matter in the hands of the people and the Almighty. I would as soon people and the Almighty. I would as soon have it on one day as another, except that we have always had it on Monday. We had it first in May, as I have said, and then after carrying

MR. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1849.

[Proceedings Continued.]

[Proceedings Continued.]

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

On the motion of Mr. CLARKE the convention resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. MERIWETHER in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on the legislative department.

The report was read at length, and it was afterwards taken up by sections.

The first section was read and adopted without amendment, as follows:

Sec. 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a house of representatives and senate, which together shall be styled the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky.

The second section was read as follows:

Sec. 2. The members of the house of representatives shall continue in service for the term of the general assembly of the second section was read as follows:

Sec. 2. The members of the house of representatives shall continue in service for the term of the general representatives shall continue in service for the term of the general representatives shall continue in service for the term of the general representatives shall continue in service for the term of the general representatives which the general second why the elections were changed from lawy to August. And I well recollect the reason why the elections were changed from lawy to August. As stated to me by Mr. Felix in Monday. We had then after carrying it on seven or eight years, they fixed it on the first Monday. We had then after carrying it on seven or eight years, they fixed it on the first Monday. We had then after carrying it on seven or eight years, they fixed it on the first Monday. We had then after carrying it on seven or eight years, they fixed it on the first Monday. We had then after carrying it on seven or eight years, they fixed it on the first Monday. We had be able to cross the elections when the people who had to me the first Monday. We also August. And I well recollect the reason why the elections when the people who had to me the fi

The second section was read as follows:
SEC. 2. The members of the house of representatives shall continue in service for the term of two years from the day of the general election, and no longer.

Mr. BARLOW, to test the sense of the committee, moved to strike out the word "two," and insert "three," as the number of years during which the house of representatives shall continue in service.

The amendment was not agreed to, and the section was adopted without amendment.

The third section was read as follows:

SEC. 3. Representatives shall be chosen on the section in the section was read as follows:

SEC. 3. Representatives shall be chosen on the section was read as follows:

Mr. IRWIN. I am for having the election one day, and I believe that day should be Thursday. The principle reason with me for favoring Thursday is, that on that day the election in Tennessee comes on, as well as in Virginia, and astthey are adjoining states, I know there is frequently some interference. If, as is some times the case, they should happen to be opposed to a candidate it would go hard with him. I do not regard the question as of religious importance, for I never knew the sabbath

and the mode of holding the elections shall be regulated by law.

Mr. Lisle moved to strike out "Monday" and insert "Thursday."

Mr. ROOT. I hope the amendment will be adopted. I presume it is scarcely necessary to say more than a single word in favor of it; and that is that while elections are held on Monday, it occasions the desceration of the Sabbath, which in a christian land we should endeavor to avoid.

Mr. HARDIN. I remarked that I did not care whether the day was changed or not, except for the reason that the people have always voted on Monday, and what they are accustomed to, is always agreeable to me, if it is not positively wrong. I said also, that whether the election was on Monday or Thursday, there would be as much sabbath breaking in one case as the other. I am sorry that the gentleman from Boyle made the personal remarks he did. I think he said it was a matter of indifference to me whether the Mr. TRIPLETT. The gentleman has, perhaps, was a matter of indifference to me whether the

sir, we should not forget that the people in this state have been accustomed to vote on Monday for the last fifty years. They have been reared to that custom, and I have heard no complaints of it, to call for a change. So far as I an concerned, however, I have no choice on the subject.

Mr. LISLE. I concur fully in the remarks of the gentleman from Campbell. I do not say that the day on which the elections should be feelings in any remarks I have made in reference when the following man from Boyle, nor have I had any but good feelings in any remarks I have made in reference when have made in reference when have made in attributed to him, to be published to the world; but I withdraw may remark which I attributed to him, to be published to the world; but I withdraw may remark which I attributed to him, to be published to the world; but I withdraw may remarks which I attributed to him, to be published to the world; but I withdraw may remarks, since he has explained what he said, and denies having made the remark which I attributed to him, to be published to the world; but I withdraw my remarks, since he has explained what he said, and denies having made the remark which I attributed to him, to be published to the world; but I withdraw my remarks, since he has explained what he said, and denies having made the remark which I attributed to him, to be published to the world; but I withdraw my remarks, since he has explained what he said, and denies having made the statement.

Mr. HARDIN. I meant in what I said the other day, that the gentleman commenced his argument just about the time of the flood. I did not intend any personal remark to the gentleman from Boyle, nor have I had any but good feelings in any remarks I have made the statement.

mr. LISI.E. I concur fully in the remarks of the gentleman from Campbell. I do not say that the day on which the elections should be held was made a subject matter of discussion in the late canvass; but, sir, I will say that the course which has been generally pursued on the day before an election is very much to be deprecated; and there will be great propriety in making a change. If any steps can be takento avoid the desecration of the Sabbath at such times, I hope every gentleman will agree with me that it ought to be done. The counties may be divided into election districts, as has been suggested, but still the Sabbath will be desecrated; and I think there can be no serious objection to the change which I propose.

Mr. APPERSON. I am decidedly in favor of this amendment, and it is not the first time that I have reflected upon the subject and given expression to my opinions. It is not material what day you may fix, but as Thursday is in the middle of the week, it seems to be more likely to avoid a desecration of the sabbath. Now although I have no instructions on this subject, I know that in my county, and in the county of Simpson, there are very many good declings in any remarks I have made in refer-to any entire and the counter of the sabbath will also the gentleman. I bear good feelings to any the desecration of the sabbath at the great and it is a subject and given expression to my opinions. It is not material what day you may fix, but as Thursday is in the middle of the week, it seems to be made to the county of Simpson, there are very many good declings in any remarks I have mederate the counter of the sabbath. It is a day fixed for the election of the president is not included to the week, it seems to be not of the sabbath, and the county of Simpson, there are very many good of the sabbath, and Thursday is the day for holding the election, but it is a day fixed for the election of the president in the county of simpson, there are very many good of the sabbath, and the county of the sabbath, and the cou can be no doubt that the sabbath has been great-ly desecrated, and as a christian people we remaining at home, taking rest, and calmly reflecting upon the important duties they should avoid it as much as possible.

Mr. HARDIN. It is not a matter of much amportance whether it is Monday or Thursday. By pursuing this course, they will be enabled to

gentleman from Logan has said that Virginia and Tennessee hold their elections on Thursday, and Tennessee hold their elections on Thursday, and Tennessee hold their elections on Thursday, and therefore, he is in favor of that day for holding our elections, inasmuch as the voters in those states will not have an opportunity to interfere with us. Now, the game is perfectly fair for one political party as for the other. It is, as a gentleman remarked the other day, a fair fight, and there is no difficulty about it. Illinois said and indiana hold their elections on Tuesday, and Ohio on Monday, and the people of those states might cross the river and interfere in our elections; by twe must keep a good look out, and prevent them. It has been said here, that the sabbath is violated on account of the election, by many persons and politicians. Well, I have nothing to do with their transgressions. I am not the conscience-keeper of any man or set or men. If men deport themselves in a moral and exemplary manner, and do not infringe on the conscience-keeper of any man or set or men. If men deport themselves in a moral and exemplary manner, and do not infringe on the conscience keeper of any man or set or men. If men deport themselves in a moral and exemplary manner, and do not infringe on the conscience keeper of any man or set or men. If men deport themselves in a moral and exemplary manner, and do not infringe on the conscience keeper of any man or set or men. If men deport themselves in a moral and exemplary manner, and do not infringe on the conscience keeper of any man or set or men. If men deport themselves in a moral and exemplary manner, and do not infringe on the conscience keeper of any man or set or men. If men deport themselves in a moral and exemplary manner, and do not infringe on the conscience keeper of any man or set or men. If men deport themselves in a moral and exemplary manner, and do not infringe on the conscience keeper of any man or set or men. If men deport themselves in a moral and exemplary manner

Mr. MAYES. I think we are giving too much consequence to this proposition. The gentleman from Boyle has said, that he has heard no good reason why the day fixed by the committee should not be changed. The proposition is affirmative, and I suppose it should be the duty of the mover of the amendment to give reasons for the change. If I were satisfied that fixing the election on Wednesday or Thursday would prevent the desceration of the Sabbath, or tend to do it, I would certainly be disposed to vote for it, but I do not think it will change the matter in that respect. The people are generally satisfied with Monday for the day of election, and if it has been customary to violate the Sabbath in consequence of its being on that day, I have not hitherto known it. The practice has not existed in my part of the state; but if gentlemen can satisfy me that it will be better to have any other day than Monday, I shall vote for the change.

Mr. Woodbook. I see by the eighth section of this report, that the voters of the commonwealth are required to vote in their own precincts, and no where else; or, at least, they must be residents in the precincts in which they vote, sixty days previous to the election. Most of the county courts come on Monday, and a great many persons in different counties have business at the different court houses on Monday. Some precincts are large, and if some of the voters must attend the court on Monday, they cannot go home and vote in their own precincts. I will be better down the county of the county of

but it seems to have been determined that this convention will divide the counties into such districts that every man may, without inconvenience, go to the voting place in his precinct on Monday, and return to his home after exercising his franchise as a freeman.

Mr. ROOT. Every one knows that an election is more or less agitates the public mind, and it is impossible to hold the election on Monday, and return to hold the election on Monday, it is impossible to hold the election on Monday, and I acknowledge it with bath. On that day there will be party arrangements for the election on Sunday, if the election is on one day as another. I acknowledge it with a degree of shame, that I am not a member of any church. I have encouraged my family, black and white, to go to church, and I have consideration which may be avoided. I think it ought to be

ty that the house can resist the argument of my friend from Louisville, but still I differ from him on the busines of the week, and lose three days as to the propriety of holding the election on Monday. If I believed what he stated to be true, I would be the last man to change the day of voting. If I believed that such a course was taken as to prepare men to give a better vote was taken as t by the business in which they were engaged the boys from the flats on Green river, who are no

cers were to be elected, how will it be when we that we can select. elect all the officers that we propose to elect? I think the duty we owe to a large portion of our question. think the duty we owe to a large portion of our constituents—I speak with reference to my own—requires that a different day should be taken. It should be the object of this convention to give a fair opportunity that all classes may participate the benefits which the constitution is to confer.

The question was divided accordingly, and taken first on striking out "Monday," which was not agreed to. The motion to insert consequently fell with it.

Mr. WOODSON. I desire to amend the section was divided accordingly, and taken first on striking out "Monday," which was not agreed to. The motion to insert consequently fell with it. a fair opportunity that all classes may participate in the benefits which the constitution is to confer.

Mr. ROOT. Although it has been suggested that it is a small affair to waste the time of this words "between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. convention upon, if gentlemen will reflect but one moment, they will find that much time has

for the change.

Mr. TALBOTT. This is the idea, I wish to think Thursday a better day than Monday.

die of the weck, and the desceration of the Sabbath may be avoided. I think it ought to be
done, and that we, as a christian people, should
make a constitutional provision that may have
a tendency to avoid the desceration of the Sabbath, by preparations for a political centers.

Mr. CLARKE. Monday is the day on which
of the last fifty years; and I do not remember
seat in this convention, in favor of a change. I
houses, perhaps as much as any man, and no man
to have heard one word during my canvass for a
seat in this convention, in favor of a change. I
houses, perhaps as much as any man, and no man
to have heard one word during my canvass for a
seat in this convention, in favor of a change. I
houses, perhaps as much as any man, and no man
to have heard one of the Sabbath, by preparations for a political conmonwealth
for the last fifty years; and I do not remember
seat in this convention, in favor of a change. I
houses, perhaps as much as any man, and no man
to have heard one word during my canvass for a
seat in this convention, in favor of a change. I
houses, perhaps as much as any man, and no man
to have heave the great christian scheme
to the inducement held out, and the facilities af
forded for their friends to visit those worshiping
assemblies, and by drinking and electioneering
descrate the day, disturb the congregations
be the inducement held out, and the facilities af
forded for their friends to visit those worshiping
assemblies, and by drinking and electioneering
the dections of the sabshall political centering
in a diding the views which he entertains.
It seems, however, that I have not been so fortudescerate the day, disturb the congregations
the dections of the day of the discount in the votes, and
by drinking and the decionering
the d entleman from Green.

Mr. LISLE. I know it is with great difficulting and arranging matters in relation to the day before, that they would in consequence give a better vote for the interests of their country, I appearance as we of Louisville, and do not put on would be the last man to change the day. But would be the last man to change the day. But I believe it is not so, at least in many parts of the state, and I still insist that the interest of the country requires that the day should be changed. I make no pretensions to religion, but I believe that the highest and best interests of the country require that the religious institutions of this country should be maintained. I believe the destinies of the country depend on their preservation.

I have not been engaged in politics till this year, yet most of us have witnessed the scenes year, yet most of us have witnessed the scenes ness and much inconvenience to their employers, that have occurred on the day preceding the As has been truly remarked by a gentleman on election, and I desire that they may be avoided on the Sabbath if possible. I think the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio are not perfectly correct. We have changed the day for holding the very day and the same as if he had done so on a Sunday. There is no difference. Murder is the same every day of the week, and so is drunkenness, or any other than the contract of the same and what is the same are acceptant of the same and what is the same as if he had done so on a Sunday. There is no difference. the presidential election, and what was the consequence? The gentleman wishes to retain on Monday; but the gentleman says they are not,

Monday because he thinks it will be more convenient. Is this a fact? Though the last presidential election was held on Tuesday there was the votes are given in on Monday. I shall now This shows that it was not inconvenient. If the Sabbath has been descrated when but few offi-Mr. GRAY. I ask for a division of the

to a great extent. So much money has been required to carry on a canvass, that it has operated against the election of virtuous men, who happened to be poor. Now, in Kentucky, there has been an almost universal condemnation of three days elections. Why? Because, on Monday night the polls being closed in one part of the county, Tuesday and Wednesday were spent in earrying the news, and if it was a close contest every means was employed to procure the election of the respective candidates. If the provision in the present section is retained, my impression is, that improper influences will content to the content of the content of the provision in the present section is retained, my impression is, that improper influences will content of the candles were blown out, and the election was declared to be over. These are two instances that have occurred to my memory in stances that have occurred to my memory in which difficulty has arisen from the want of stated hours for the opening and closing of the polls. I suppose that it is understood and intended by this convention that no election shall be held after sundown, and to commence at 6 o'clock, I think is early enough. I shall vote therefore for the proposition of the gentleman from Knox. test every means was employed to procure the election of the respective candidates. If the provision in the present section is retained, my impression is, that improper influences will continue to be exerted. I admit, if we have but one day, we shall accomplish much against improper influences. But have we done all we can, and all we can, early the continue of the

who is ahead among the different aspirants for office. But if the polls are kept open through the entire day, do we not know what will be the result? Efforts will be made to keep the polls open that the neighboring precincts may be heard from, and when heard from, great efforts will be made to carry the election of a favorite candidate. But, if this is adopted, when the hour of seven arrives, the polls will be closed, the people will have voted for their representa-tive or member of congress, and there will have been an exercise of the free, untrammelled right of suffrage, upon which the liberties of this country, to a great extent, depend. In looking to the future I see nothing more alarming than the manner in which our elections are likely to be carried on, because merit is not regarded as it should be by the voters, and we know that vo-ters are bought and sold in lots, of dozens and fifties. By this amendment you cut off the abil-ity of individuals to practice these frauds on the right of suffrage, on the great mass of the people of Kentucky. I do not see what good reason can be offered against the amendment I propose. Shall I be told that the people cannot all come to the polls and vote within the hours I have pointed out. I have alloted ten hours for voting. If, in populous places, as in the county of Jefferson and Fayette, they have not time to come to the polls, it will be an easy matter for the legislature to make more precincts so that they can. When this is done, the bribery and corruption, which now exist will coase.

which now exist, will cease.

Mr. HARDIN. I did not distinctly understand the reason that was assigned by the gentleman for fixing the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 7 in the evening as the limit for the contin uance of the elections. The sun will rise, I believe, on the first Monday in August about 5 o'ason be assigned why it should be done.

fifty seven years, and ever since it commenced. matter has been found to work very well. We have never seen any good reason for making

Mr. WOODSON. As the gentleman is anxsus to have an opportunity to get to the polls—she is becoming an old man—I will move to

sert "6" in place of "9."
Mr. HARDIN. I have no objection to that. Mr. PRESTON. As a member of the legisla ive committee, to whom this subject was refer-ed, I will state, for the information of my honorable friend, that at one time the committee con-sidered it would be proper to insert a provision regulating the hours at which the polls should be opened and closed; but upon consideration, the committee struck out that clause for the very reason that has been urged by the gentleman from Knox why it should be inserted. In the first place, we thought that as we were reducing the number of days on which the election should be held, from three to one, we ought not to de-clare that the time of election should be confined to the fraction of a day; we thought it would not be proper to restrict the time of election be-In the next place, we knew of no vil that had resulted either in this state or any other, from merely declaring the day on which the election shall be held without prescribing hours. We have been living some fifty odd years under the present constitution, as the gene tleman from Nelson has observed, and no practipursued; and in looking over the constitutions of other states, I do not find a single one where it has been found necesary to restrict the time of holding the election beyond one day. For this reason we thought it would be better to leave it unrestricted, by using the words "one day," instead of defining the hours, as it was un dented to do so, and consequently we did not deem it necessary to introduce such restriction

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I am obliged to the gentleman from Knox for offering this amendment, and I shall vote for it as now modified. Gentlemen say that no evil has resulted from the different constructions given to the word "day" in our present constitution. I think, sir, if I had George Knight here, from Shelbyville, I could prove the reverse. He was defeated once, when a candidate for congress, by means of the polls being kept open until 12 o'clock on Wednesday night. Lean state for myself, that in one moment, they will find that much time has been wasted on more trivial subjects. Notwithstanding what gentlemen may say about being purified by going to church on the Sabbath before the election, those who have had experience in political life, know full well that instead of being purified by attending the house of God on the day before, they come to the election recling, and covered over with sins and inquities of the canvass. If Monday be fixed on tand fifty years, all the wholesome influences of ifty Sabbaths will be obliterated and blotted out. It will do away with one whole year of Sabbaths given to the sons of Adam to fit themselves for a seat in a purer and more happy clime. They talk about electors that have been nesday night. I can state for myself, that in

give a correct and honest vote, and also promote the religious interests of the country and its political welfare. Select any other day, and men would not go to the polls in quite as pure and series a state of mind as on a Monday. I fully agree with the gentleman from Nelson in the remark, that all the cauvassing is nearly over on the Saturday night preceding the election. The gentleman from Logan has said that Virginia gentleman from Logan has said that Virginia and Tennessee hold their elections on Thursday, and the whave made their elections come on some other day than Monday; and cannot the representatives of Kentucky, a large, free, christian ing our elections, inasmuch as the voters in provision in the present section is retained. So much money has been required to carry on a canvass, that it has operated against the election of virtuous men, who happened to be poor. Now, in Kentucky, there has been an almost universal condemnation of three days elections. Why? Because, on Monday in the polls being closed in one part of the country, Tuesday and Wednesday were spent in earrying the news, and if it was a close contest every means was employed to procure the election of the respective candidates. If the proposition of the gentleman in provision in the present section is retained, my

agreed to amend this portion of the section by this provision "and the mode of holding elec-tions shall be regulated by law," they concluded that it would not answer to restrict the voting to a particular hour of the day, but that the legislaa particular hour of the day, but that the legisla-ture would have the power, if it should become necessary, hereafter to impose such restriction. It is also true that we examined the constitutions of all the different states, and according to my recollection, we found no constitution where there is any such restriction as that proposed by

there is any such restriction as that proposed by the gentleman from Knox.

Suppose the polls are held open in every county until midnight, and illegal votes are given, the party injured has his remedy. I have no recollection of an election in the part of the country where I reside, in which the polls were kept open after sun-set; but I am of the opnion, that if exception should be taken to voting after apposed, or if it should be the sense of the peopl that if exception should be taken to voting after sun-set, or if it should be the sense of the peopl of the state, that a limit should be placed on the time of voting within one day, the legislature will have full and ample power to impose that restriction. I shall vote for the section as it stands and against the amendment.

The question being taken on the amendment, it was adopted.

The secretary then read the 4th section, which was adopted without amendment, as follows:

SEC. 4. No person shall be a representative, who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the United States, and hath not attained to the age of twenty four years, and resided in this state two years next preceding his election, and

state two years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof in the county, town, or city, for which he may be chosen

The 5th section was then read by the secretary as follows:

Sec. 5. The general assembly shall divide the clock, and yet we are to wait four hours before the polls will be opened. I apprehend that some inconvenience may arise from deferring the hour of commencing. It will be better I think to fix an earlier hour. It is important to afford an oppoitunity to old men to give their votes before the crowd becomes too great. I am opposed to making any change in reference to the hours for opening and closing the polls unless some good reason he assigned why it should be done. vided: Provided, That when it shall appear to the legislature that any city or town hath a number of qualified voters equal to the ratio then fixed, such city or town, shall be invested with the privilege of a separate representation, in both houses of the general assembly, which shall be retained so long as such city or town shall contain a number of qualified voters equal to the ratio, which may, from time to time, be fixed by law; and thereafter, elections for the county, in which such city or town is situated. county, in which such city or town is situated, shall not be held therein; but such city or town shall not be entitled to a separate representation, unless such county, after the separation, shall also be entitled to one or more representatives.

Mr. IRWIN. I will move to strike out the

three first lines of this section down to the word "and," and insert the following:

"The general assembly shall cause the several

counties of this commonwealth to be divided into civil districts, each of which shall constitute an election precinct."

The object I have in view in proposing this

amendment, is this. It will be recollected that the counties are to be laid off into districts, for the purpose of holding the elections for memthe purpose of holding the elections for members of the legislature, and I suppose the elections in those districts will proceed in the same manner as they would in counties. The house will readily perceive the object of the amendment. As it has been considered necessary to make election precincts, for the members of the legislature, I think we ought to provide that such other officers as we may have to elect chall such other officers as we may have to elect, shall e elected at the same places.

Mr. PRESTON. I will remark to the gentle-

man from Logan, that the house has not yet decided that these districts shall be established. that precludes the legislature from doing pre-cisely as they may desire in this matter. If it should hereafter be determined to establish these districts, it will be entirely in the power of the legislature to do so; but as yet such districts have not been provided for.

Mr. IRWIN. I take it for granted, the counties will be laid off into districts or precincts for the purposes of election, and my desire is that they shall harmonize.

Mr. McHENRY. Before the question is put will move to strike out the words "equal and, in the second line. The word "convenient," I think will be sufficient. It will then read, "The general assembly shall divide the several counties of this commonwealth into convenient pre-

Mr. PRESTON. I have no objection to The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. I have a difficulty in regard to the section as it stands, which I will suggest. The authority given to the legislature, to divide the counties into districts will occasion a great amount of local legislation, on the subject of these precincts, in the establishment of them and in the alteration of them from time to time; and it strikes me that the legislature never can act as well as the local authorities who are familiar with the position of the county, and although this section permits them to delegate the power to the local authorities of the several counties in the commonwealth to make these divisions, still the legislature will have a revisory power over I. I much

them, and that revision will lead to an immense amount of local legislation, which I desire, if practicable, to avoid. That is the difficulty which presents itself to my mind, in relation to this part of the section.

I see it is intended that there shall be

I see it is intended that there shall be districts for electing justices of the peace.

Now it would be very inconvenient to have two sets of districts in the several counties, one for political elections and one for the election of justices of the peace and constables. I would like to see the districts that may be laid off for one purpose, subserve the purposes of both.

It strikes me that it had better be left to the local authorities of the county, with some such

local authorities of the county, with some such provision superadded, as that the number shall be but so many, so as to give to each county the necessary number of magistrates. I merely make this suggestion for the consideration of the gentleman from Logan.
Mr. IRWIN. I know that the counties along

the state line in Tennessee, have been laid off as I propose here, into civil districts. I suppose the ammendment that I have offered will answer the purpose which the gentleman from Louisville has just alluded to. Mr. PRESTON. In regard to the clause to

which the gentleman from Logan alludes, it was which the gentleman from Logan articles, it was in the contemplation of the committee when the section was drafted; and I suppose it entered into the consideration of some of the gentlemen of the committee, as into mine, that there ought to be double power in regard to these precincts, by the legislature reserving to itself, in the case of its tyrannical exercise, the right to remedy any evil resulting from the misuse of this power by the local authorities, or in case they refuse to exercise it. That is an answer to the first objection. The second objection is already embraced in the reply which I made a few moments since, in regard to the amendment of the gentleman from Logan. We were not advised at the time from Logan. We were not advised at the time this report was made, as to what would be the ultimate action of the committee, on the subject of the county courts, as to organizing justices districts within counties. I presume the committee will have no objection—I shall have none—that the members of the assembly shall be elected in the same precincts provided for the election of the justices of the peace. But the section may be incongruous, perhaps, with the various propositions that may be submitted. All that we intend to do here, is to declare that equal and convenient precincts shall be estabequal and convenient precincts shall be estab-lished, and when the committee of arrangement takes up the subject, they will make those various provisions harmonize, and probably these precincts for magistrates will be the very best

or all other purposes.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. If the gentleman Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. If the gentleman will refrain from pressing his amendment, I think the committee and himself will agree in regard to this matter, and that his views may be carried out. My idea is, that we should provide for the county courts, and if the respective counties and districts amount to no more than one-half of the number of the justices of the peace allotted to the county, it may be so arranged. My idea is, that as the committee on county courts have agreed that two magistrates are to ty courts have agreed that two magistrates are to be allotted to each district, they may make the civil, as well as the election districts corres

The question was then taken on the amend-

ment, and it was rejected.

Mr. HARDIN. I would invite the attention of the chairman of the committee to a part of the fifth section: "Provided, that when it shall the fifth section: "Provided, that when it shall appear to the legislature, that any city or town hath a number of qualified voters equal to the ratio then fixed, such city or town shall be invested with the privilege of a separate representation in both houses of the general assembly." I want to know if the committee intend that a city that has the number of inhabitants that is fixed as the ratio for representation in the senate, shall be entitled to elect a senator? I think the section needs same modification. Some delimited to the section needs same modification. the section needs some modification. Some delegates on this floor have directed my attention to this provision in the fifth section, and I have had occasion to examine it. There is another section in this bill, which refers to the apportion of the section is the section of the section in this bill, which refers to the apportion of the section in this bill, which refers to the apportion of the section in this bill, which refers to the apportion of the section in this bill, which refers to the apportion of the section in this bill, which refers to the apportion of the section in this bill, which refers to the apportion of the section in this bill, which refers to the apportion of the section in this bill, which refers to the apportion of the section in this bill, which refers to the apportion of the section in this bill, which refers to the apportion of the section in this bill, which refers to the apportion of the section of the section of the section in the section of the section o tionment of representation; and the term ratio here, is used with reference as well to the repre sentatives to the lower branch of the general sentatives to the lower branch of the general as sembly as to senators. This section may, per haps, be obnoxious to the charge of being a lit tle ambiguous; but my own opinion is, that no construction will be regarded as a fair one, that does not permit a city or town, where there is the requisite number of qualified voters, to send a senator. My own impression is, that this will be the fair construction, although if it be considered ambiguous, I have no objection that the section shall be amended, so that this intention

Mr. LINDSEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the words "in both houses of the general assembly;" believing we go far enough in sep erating a town or city from her county, for repre sentation in the lower branch of the legisla These words stricken out, the report of the committee will read as the present constitution does and that has been construed to withhold from cities and towns separate representation in the

Counties are made for the convience of citizens to enable them to carry on their affairs where the agency of the government is necessary, and representation has to be apportioned in reference

them, as well as to population.

The county of Jefferson, for example, has her courts, and offices for the transaction of county business in the city of Louisville. The interests of city and county are blended, and all legislation for county purposes applies to both. It appears to me, the general rule that keeps the peo-ple of counties together in the selection of their representation, is far enough departed from, in giving separate members in the house of repre

sentatives to a city or town.

Mr. HARDIN. I only rose originally, and do so now, to say that I certainly do not intend to denythat a city should be entitled to senatoria representation when they have a sufficient number of voters, and if a better substitute is not provided, I will prepare one.

Mr. PRESTON. I will ask leave to make two verbal amendments by striking out the word "legislature," and inserting "general assembly," in the seventh line, and inserting the words 'either or" in the tenth line of this section. The amendments were agreed to.

The question then recurred on the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Franklin, tstrike out from the tenth line, the words "i either or both houses of the general assembly.'
The PRESIDENT. Under the present constitution, and under, I believe, as gross a con struction as was ever put upon such an instrument—after the city of Louisville became enti thed to a separate representation in the lower branch of the general assembly, and it was forc-ed upon her, and after she had the ratio that en-titled her to a senator, it was denied to her; and she has never had a senator, though she has had at two periods when elections were held, a sufficient number of qualified voters to entitle her to one. And the phraseology of the provision that has been reported here, was intended to place on the correct ground her rights, and the rights of all other cities that shall in time grow up in the commonwealth of Kentucky. The up in the commonwealth of Kentucky. The though having voters enough to give two senators, have but one; and the consequence is, that the city of Louisville has the power completely to city of Louisville has the power completely to control and swallow up the county of Jefferson, by force of her superior numbers, and the dis-proportion will continue to increase, and the ef-fect will be, that the voice of the country of Jeffer feet will be, that the voice of the county of Jefferson, will be entirely suppressed in the senate of Kentucky, for all time to come; unless she may control the vote, by taking the choice of two individuals, whom Louisville may present; and though she may have a sufficient number of qualified voters, exclusive of Louisville, to entitle her to representation in the senate, she never can have it under the restrictions that will be put in. to the present constitution, and the city of Louisville never will have it.

The present constitution was intended to make representation as equal and uniform as it could be, and that the voice of freemen, whether in the

devotion of gentlemen to the principle of equality of rights, about which they have declaimed

The amount of political authority that they take from the freemen in the city of Louisville and from the freemen of the county of Jefferson, they appropriate to themselves; and so far as they appropriate it to themselves, and stifle the voice of a number of freemen, equal to the ratio that will give a senator, to that same extent do they deny that they are in favor of giv-ing equal rights, and equal privileges, and equal political power to all the people of the common-

I could not, however much I might debate the subject, put the convention more fully in possession of the ideas I have upon this subject, and of the feeling of injury that will visit the bosom of every individual who has his rights

thus trampled upon.

Mr. CLARKE. When the committee ap-Mr. CLARKE. When the committee approached this question, there were various plans suggested, or rather there were three principles suggested on which representation might be based. The one, however, that we considered the proper principle, was, that it should be based on population. I am aware, sir, that the provision contained in the section, which was regarded as applications of the section vision contained in the section, which was regarded as ambiguous, and perhaps to some extent may have been so, was inserted for the purpose of enabling towns and cities in the state to be fully and fairly represented. Every member of the committee who assisted in its insertion in this bill, did so for that purpose, and none other. I was unable to discover why the citizens of a town should not be represented, where the citizens of the country were represented; and I thought if we established population as the basis of representation, that it was but fair and right that the population of a city, wherever it might be, should be fully and fairly represented. I apprehend that there is no gentleman here, who will say, that if there are four thousand legal voters within the limits of the corporation egal voters within the limits of the corporation of the town of Frankfort, and four thousand voters be the ratio fixed by law for a senator, those four thousand voters should not be represented in the senate of the state. While I make this statement, I know that perhaps after the lapse of fifty years, these cities may grow to be so large that in sending their concentrated in-fluence into both branches of the legislature, ey may, perhaps, to some extent, overshadow e balance of the state; but we have laid down the great principle, that representation shall be based upon population, and we cannot—unless we depart from that principle, and I believe it meets with the sanction of every gentleman in this house—withhold from a city the right to be represented in both houses of the general as-sembly, and at the same time extend the right

to the citizens of counties.

I think the amendment made by the gentleman from Louisville, destroys all that want of distinctness that was thought to exist by other gentlemen. After having inserted the words proposed by him to be inserted, there can be no doubt as to the interpretation, and a city or town having fifteen hundred qualified voters, and fifteen hundred being the ratio of representation in the lower house, the city or town would be untitled to a representation in the lower house, the city or town would be entitled to a representation in the lower branch of the general assembly; and if she have four thousand, and that be the ratio for senator, she will be entitled to a senator in the legislature of will be entitled to a senator in the legislature of the state. That is all right sir, and it is, as I now remember, nothing more nor less than the sense of the whole committee that made this report, or authorized it to be made.

Mr. LINDSEY. I made the motion to strike out in all fairness, not intending to point at Louisville, or any other place in particular. I did it to preserve the old constitutional provi-

sion, and not extend separate city representation to both branches of the general assembly, as pros was remarked when the motion was made there is propriety in adhering to the constitu tional rule now in being, and of not extending it.

The honorable chairman of the committee on the legislative department contends, we must look to population alone as the basis of representation. The general principle is right, but it has to be applied to other matters than population. We have to apply it to population arranged now into counties, cities, and towns, an organization and arrangement we would not describe the other describes the second of the sec range or break up for twice the inconviences that may result from slight inequality in repre-

This far, political and civil regulations and property must necessarily affect the principle that representation shall be based on popula-

I need no better argument and proof of what I have just stated, than is furnished by the whole ction reported by the committee. rule of apportionment, and apply it to any ratio you choose to assume, and see whether there will not be inequality. Counties having two-thirds the ratio are to have one representative giving here a violation of the rule. Counties havng the ratio fixed and two-thirds more, violate i again; and so in placing residuums in any forn you can assume. Indeed sir, it is obvious, you cannot take population alone, as the basis, with out disregarding the established internal organ ization of the state, and producing more difficul ty than slight inequality will cause. And were you to make new lines and new internal arrange ents geographically, they would be ever vary ing and changing as population increased or di

To my mind, inequality in a greater or less egree must ever exist until we have a more per anent and fixed population, and better more equal county organization-matters I de

We are sir, then to take population not in the aggregate as we may find it at any apportion ment, but we must take it as we find it fixed and circumscribed by county lines, and the best rule is that which will leave the smallest number unrepresented, and at the same time give to each ity some weight and voice in the administra tion of state affairs.

Where taxation and fair representation go to gether, as they do in the governments on thi-continent, though the representation may not b based wholly on population, but as nearly so a is convenient to existing county arrangements and having in view the balance of power among the counties, there is no danger, as the honora ble president of the convention has argued, o

liberty and equality being trampled in the dust I put it to honorable delegates, when they give to the city of Louisville, for example, eparate city representation, backed too by the orce and power of the representation from Jef ferson county, having county interests in common with the city, and swallowing up, perhaps, and adding to her representation the force and power to some extent, of a neighboring county, by he residuums so easily made at any period, not give enough without increasing her politica ence and strength, by adding city senators It appears to me we do all that is right, and as ch as should be asked. And we do not do that violence which honorable gentlemen sup-pose, to the rule, that population shall constitute the basis of representation.

Counties having cities and towns ought not to influence us to break up county organizations for them, because they may not have city as well as county influence in both branches. Although be, and that the voice of recemen, whether in the city or upon the mountain, should be the same in making the laws that are to govern them and the posterity. The considerations, and the ulation is to be the basis of representation, no

ses, might be appried here, but I omly make reference to them.

You know, Mr. Chairman, that this principle of preventing large interests from destroying smaller ones, is always provided for in your acts of the general assembly, creating corporations for any purpose. The voting or representation should be on an equal footing, the small with the large states. Little Delaware has as great a voice in the United States senate as the empire state of New York. Again, white population is not the sole basis of representation in the house of the holders of large numbers so as to prevent large interests from wholly overpowering small ones. I will not proceed, sir, to state the rule by which they calculate influence in this way. The reason of it is obvious enough. It is a fair one, sir, to apply to representation to cities where there must, in the nature of things, be a concentration of strength from numbers, wealth and talent, and a union of interests that will always give force and effect to the wishes or wants to be found in the diversified interests of a people thus situated. These things are not to be found in the diversified interests of a people scattered over a large territory and following pursuits of various kinds, not dependent one out another as in cities. And when, sir, with these powers staring us in the face, we depart from this county arrangement, in order to give city representation, and we place no restriction on the increase of a city's popular representation in that house of the general assembly which governs the taxing power, the representation in the house of the general assembly which governs the taxing power, the representation in the first here ought not to complain if we refuse to depart from county organization as to senatorial representation.

There is another view of the matter not to be wholly disregarded. The several representatives there ought not to complain if we refuse to depart from county organization as to senatorial representation.

There is another view of the matter not to be wholl

rior advantages which concentration of wealth, largeness of population, and union of interest, found in cities, will have over their people scattered in large territories, especially when they are giving to the cities representation, where taxation can alone originate, have the right, on the principles of self-preservation, to check that superior influence, in some degree, by holding, themselves, more weight in the senatorial branch, which branch of the government we know is not designed or intended to represent single interests, or the immediate popular will, as in the house of representatives.

For myself, I had as soon give a city an in-

creased number of representatives over what she might be entitled to by the apportionment, as to give her a separate senator. He will repre-sent a single interest as much so as if he were a senators throughout the state will represent several interests, as distinct as separate county or ganizations can make them—or the limited number of senators allowed, must necessarily require several counties, not having cities, to be united to form a senatorial district.

er to the people of Jefferson or Louisville, or of any other portion of the state, but it does seem to me, that by the adoption of the principle contained in this section, a great injustice will be inflicted upon the general interests of this commonwealth. I concede that representa-tion ought generally to be based on population, also that there are just and exceptions to that rule, the reasons for which, a ture day, may strongly develope themselves in Kentucky. The southern and interior portions of the state are and ever will be agricultutions, is likely to be in favor of that institution ral. An agricultural population is never so dense as a manufacturing and commercial one. Now take the people along the Ohio from one extreme of the state to the other, including the treme of the state to the other, including the cities and a strip of territory of ten miles in width along that line, and their pursuits will ultimately be commercial and manufacturing, and are so now to a considerable extent. What is the great and predominating interest that should be secured by our policy here? It is the should ask; and I believe that the residue of the control of the power of this commonwealth is as much as Jefferson and Louisville, or as any county should ask; and I believe that the residue of the agricultural—the rights of those who have invested their capital in agriculture. But unless I do not blame the gentlemen from Louisville for we adopt some proper safeguards, the time will attempting to secure all the power they can, because their constituents would be displeased servient to the commercial and manufacturing with them if they did not; but still, they must interests of the state. Take that region of couna majoriy of the population of the state. The foreign vote—I mean the vote of those who come cities and manufacturing establishments that in from other states, and foreign countries. Go in fixing upon a basis of representation, put the great agricultural interests of the whole state whole country along the river settled in the same entirely within the power of that strip of territory along the Ohio? By what kind of population is that territary to be filled up? There is a very clever population there now, or a large part of it is such, and I doubt not a great portion of it will continue to be so; but there will be a such as the population of the state, to let the whole agricultural interests of the state, including the mass of the native population of the country, be governed and ruled by these immigrants? I see a state of things which I believe great portion who will have no kindred feeling with the great agricultural interests of Kentucky full control, to the hands of people not favoraat all. It will be manufacturing and commer- ble to the institutions of Kentucky; and I am cial in its characteristics, and will comprise many, nay I apprehend a majority, who prefer different institutions from what exist in Kentucky; those institutions I mean which created the excitement last summer. No man can doubt that those influences are growing up in a manner which will shake to its foundation the great fest. Go now to the towns and cities on the we guard it in fixing the basis of representation.

Mark how this institution is crumbling away all along the Ohio, and how uusafe this description of property is becoming on that margin of the state. Mark who are taking the place of the black population, and observe the feelings of the towns and contrast the condition and appearance of things to what they were some years ago. Who compose the waiters at the taverna, and the servants and laborers of the towns and eiter? Who do you find filling these stations? Not the blacks that we once saw there; but another description of pearly who are taking the place of the blacks that we once saw there; but another description of pearly who are taking the place of the blacks that we once saw there; but another description of pearly who are taking the place of the blacks that we once saw there; but another description of pearly who are taking the place of the black population. black population, and observe the feelings of the great portion of the people who are filling up these manufacturing towns and cities all along the river. They are generally hostile to the institution of slavery, and disposed to go institutions after a while, if not checked by ou the institution of slavery, and disposed to go hand in hand with its enemies that live across the river. Then it behooves us to look to this state of things, and to guard against its effects. If we are not willing that our property should be placed within the reach of those coming over and settling on our borders, and who do not postantly migratory—is unstable, and feels very little community of interest with native Kentuckians. It is here to-day and gone to-mornow. I mean a large part of it. They never

arate municipal organization for county purposes, might be applied here, but I only make reference to them.

You know, Mr. Chairman, that this principle

promise was, that in the house of representatives, white population should be mainly the basis of

rally disposed to more extravagance in the pub-lie expenditures. Great wealth is accumulated in a few hands by these pursuits. This is not the case among an agricultural people, most of whom after suppling their families with the ne-cessaries of life find it difficult enough to pay their taxes, let them be as low as they may Their nett profits are small. The result would be, that these commercial and manufacturing peo ple, disposed as they are to go on a more ex ravagant figure, would tax the agricultural in-terest to a burthensome extent, and would shape the policy of the state to subserve their interest and not the interests of agriculturists.

But what is more important, increasing in the vay I have described, they will, as soon as they attain a majority here, attempt to decide whether we shall keep a certain portion of our property or not. Now, I have not changed my opinion as expressed some weeks since, that it is better not to bring more of this property here, for this was one of the objections I have long entertained to nvesting more capital in slave property. I be-

one of the objections I have long entertained to investing more capital in slave property. I believe it is against our interest to increase that property, because I have apprehended the danger I have alluded to, and because I believe that five will be but one common interest to represent—the one city's glory to promote. None of her senators will be like those who represent several counties, who have always to compromise between the several county requirements and wants and regard all alike. They will strike always, ever and alone, fortheir city's promotion and power, and nothing else.

We are not taking from a city any right or privilege she has heretofore enjoyed. The report of the committee is extending her power and influence in the legislative department. We are asked to give it; shall we do it. We are not bound, as I have tried to show, on the principle contended for by the chairman of the committee, as he has assumed as the basis of representation. We ought not, for the other reasons I have hinted at any I do helieve when you here to the power and influence in the legislative who privately, except at the mouth of the Tennessee that property, because I have alluded to, and because I believe that five who not adopt some basis of representation will go down. I still adhere to all I said on the subject of slavery early in the session. What has been the increase in these Ohio river counties? When I came here in 1823 as a member of the legislature, Campbell county was scarcely populous enough to secure it one representative. Since then it has been divided, and Campbell, according to the ratio proposed here, would have three or four representatives and nearly two senators. And there are other points all along the banks of the river growing up in the same way. What has been the growth of the other parts of the state? But little comparatively, except at the mouth of the Tennessee tion. We ought not, for the other reasons I have hinted at; and I do believe when you look to river, which send two or three more representawer in the tives-and every appe ate, you will concur with me and cause the that the power is stealing away from the great motion to prevail. I am too unwell to enlarge agricultutal interests of the state towards the further, and should not have made the motion Ohio river, and going over to the commercial in the first place, or spoken now, had other del-egates indicated a purpose to do so.

and nanufacturing interests. And its tendency thus to withdraw from the southern and interior egates indicated a purpose to do so.

Mr. TURNER. I did not expect that we parts of the state, is strongly exhibited under would reach this subject to-day, and therefore I port. Those river counties now send here men am not prepared to express my views upon it as its importance requires. But I will submit some suggestions. I have no desire to do injustice there is a feeling coming across the Ohio that may send here men who will speak a different They were this year very near carrying Louisville, or at any rate, were strong enough to do a great deal of mischief. And I that in Campbell they were very near doing the

Mr. ROOT. Not at all. Mr. TURNER. Does any one believe that this representation from along the banks of that river, in fifty years to come, from present indica along the Ohio to which I have referred, and state, and that it is the duty of those represent e prospect is that the time will come, and ing the agricultural interests to oppose it robably within fifty years, that it will include There has been something said in regard to the e rapidly growing up all along that river, give to the manufacturing establishments along the upper promise that this will be so, and I am not river, and you will find one-third, if not oneed to their growth or pursuits. Shall we, half of the population there to be those who are institution we have come here to protect, unless Ohio river, and contrast the condition and ap-

understand to be the principle asserted by the gentleman from Madison, and by way of carrying out this new policy, and of counteracting the effect of allowing all these people to vote, he insists that the basis of representation in the towns and cities should not be the same that it is in other parts of the state, or, in other words—numbers being established as the basis—a larger or number of voters should be required to elect a senator or representative in the towns and our statutes the English doctrine of entails, and primogeniture, and property qualification, as the gentleman when he attempts, in effect, to revive them in carrying out the principle he has here to-day asserted.

The gentleman seems to the towns and a dark despots and a dark despots and a dark despots and a dark despots and a carrying out the instantant primogeniture, and property qualification, as the gentleman when he attempts, in effect, to revive them in carrying out the principle he has here to-day asserted.

reasons that operated to prevent the city of Louisville from having representation in the senate, appear to have been of a selfish character. In ofe'r that other sections of the state in the local by numbers, a senator was refused to consistille, although she was entitled to one sitution. Under the constitution that we are about to make, we expect that equal rights and equality of representation. The weak sea man ke it to be protected from the more powerful; the poor tom the overside in regard to representation will be intended out oal portions of the state. I do not desire to lessen the voice of any section of the state in the legislature, and I hope and three such that the legislature, and I hope and three such that the legislature, and I hope and three such that the computation of the state in the legislature, and I hope and three such as I have desired. And I see no reason why this matter of sentences of the state. I do not desire to lessen the voice of any section of the state. I do not desire to lessen the voice of any section of the state in the legislature, and I hope and trust that come, as near as we can, to an equal representation and I hope and trust that come is nearly to the country of legislature, and I hope and trust that gentlemen will not consider themselves at libit on the desire of the state in the long that the large states the form the more powerful; the poor three to be protected from the more powerful; the poor three to be protected from the more powerful; the poor the device of the state in the legislature, and I hope and trust that gentlemen will not consider themselves at libit on the desirable ends by any constitutional rules to be applied to in the state in the legislature, and I hope and trust that gentlemen will not consider themselves at libit on the deciral power and action in the constitution of slavery exists. And the two that have come as a kindered feeling on the subject with the residue of the state in the institution of slavery exists. Their natural inclination is to the b

have, and are will still in the interior, to any great attent, while the interior of allowey expendent of the Ohio river, the vicinity of different insist. Their antural inclinance of the Ohio river, the vicinity of different insist. The antural inclinance of the operation to whole it is such a large per band on the operation to whole it is such a large of the population to whole it is such as I have described the population to probe it is not in the loans of the sun and the population of the sun and the probes of the sun and the population of the sun and the probes of the probes of the common would it as a much as any county cought to ask, and as much as the contents of the common would it as a much as any county cought to ask, and as much as the contents of the common would it as a much as any county cought to ask, and as much as the contents of the cities of Louisville, Covington, or any other eries in the common would it as a much as any county cought to ask, and as much as the contents of the cities of Louisville, Covington, or any other eries in the common would it as a much as any county cought to ask, and as much as the contents in the lower arms to probe it wing under eview in the cities of Louisville, Covington, or any other eries in the common would it as a much as any county ought to ask and a much as the content in the lower of the contents of tucky be fairly represented in the legislative department of the government. All who are subjected to the burthens of government should be justly and equally represented in the body that makes the laws by which these burthens are impossible there, or to those elsewhere in the state, exclusive advantages or privileges, but for putting them all on an equality. This great system of the division of labor is the very protection of all the great interests of these tucky before the state, exclusive advantages or privileges, but for putting them all on an equality. posed. To deny this, would be to tax the peo-ple without their consent—to subject them to evils better suited to the abject condition of the I will not go with the gentleman from Madison. I will go for drawing no such invidious distinc-Representation in this state is not to be equal; it is to be made unequal on the borders of the state,—it is to be confined to a particular class of people, and distinctions are to be made between the freedom of the state, and the freedom of the state, and the freedom of the state, and the freedom of the state of people, and distinctions are to be made between the freedom of this company and the freedom of this company and the freedom of the state of the freedom of the ween the freemen of this commonwealth! This tion to property or territory, and crushed, be-l understand to be the principle asserted by the neath the iron heal of a dark despotism and a

a senator or representative in the towns and cay asserted.

Cay asserted.

The gentleman seems to think that the time is river, than should be required in other parts of the state. This, certainly sir, was the gentleman's argument, or it was nothing at all. It is not merely to defend the free citizens of the city of the city of Louisville, or some other or the city of Louisville, or some other city of Louisville, or some city not merely to defend the free citizens of the cities of Louisville, Covington, or the citizens of any other city, who fall under this proscriptive system of the gentleman; for those cities have champions here upon this floor, able and competent at all times, to defend their interests and their people against whatever assaults may be made upon them; but it is to defend my own constituents from this unjust assault, that I protest against the gentleman's doctrines.

The people on the borders of the river and in the towns, and the people of the state who own no property, are to be adverse to the interests of the slaveholders.

The people of the people of Kentucky, and especially to the interest of the slaveholders. This I do not betieve will ever be the case; but true basis of representation is population, and of one thing I am certain, that the way to prevent it is not to disfranchise, under the provisions of the constitution, that portion of the citizens we are about to form. I am not for giving a great fundamental principle. The true basis of representation is population, and nothing else, and I protest against any other principle being introduced into the constitution we are about to form. I am not for giving a great fundamental principle. who may happen not to be slaveholders. I am for protecting slavery, but not for departing from, or striking out of the constitution of the state, the great principle which secures the state, the great principle which secures the equality of suffrage.

The principle which is asserted in all free governments is, that numbers, and not property, shall form the basis of representation. This is the principle asserted in the report of the committee, and which I am not disposed, unless for better reasons than have been given by the gentleman from Madison to depart from I will make no principle asserted in the report of the committee, and which I am not disposed, unless for better reasons than have been given by the gentleman which should disfranchise him, exercise the gloreasons than have been given by the gentleman from Madison, to depart from. I will make no distinctions between the citizens of Kentucky, in the right to exercise the elective franchise, nor will I make the basis upon which that right exists, broad as applicable to one class of the people, and narrow when applied to another; equal rights to all, and exclusive privileges to none, at least so far as the right of voting is concerned, rights to an, and extended the right of voting is concerned, should be the motto of every republican.

The gentleman from Madison, by way of illustrates the man is confined to his home by interests that he man is confined to his home by interests that he The gentleman from Madison, by way of illustrating his theory, has attempted to show that the interests of the people who inhabit towns and cities are antagonistical to those who live in the country. I deny the correctness of this position, and maintain that their interests and pursuits, if not identical, are nevertheless mutual and dependent on each other.

It is the division of labor which preserves and stimulates all the various industrial pursuits of the land; for if all men were to engage in the same business, it is clear that the world would be flooded with the surplus of whatever might be the products of their labor, and which would waste and rot for the want of a market. It is from the fact that the people of the world are engaged in a thousand different pursuits, that a ruarket is afforded to each for the surplus pro-

States, and they are wrong to the whole world. The whole world is looking anxiously to the mover of that proposition, that there might be a great progress of free principles, and the establishment of free governments not only in the United States, but in all Europe. A mighty struggle is going on in the popular feeling in the old world, which is crumbling the thrones of despots to ruins. The old corruptions and ancient abuses are passing away, and the spirit of liberty is struggling with an energy that will be irresistible wherever its votaries are united in which gentlemen are not interested. Gentlemen should feel an interest in every report; and I am not inclined to change the order of business here to accommodate gentlemen, so that they may be absent when the reports, in which they have no particular interest, are bebe irresistible wherever its votaries are united in which they have no particular interest, are ward, and it is marching to triumph. It is dear to the heart of every American, and rather than to yield or abandon it, he would tear that heart from his bosom, and throw it, a bleeding sacritical to the feet, point, and object to

stab on the true principle of representation.
What is that principle? Representation rests on three grounds. It can be based on territorial extent, it can be on property, and it can be upon the free hearts and bold arms of our countrymen, upon numbers, upon population, and it must be upon one of these, or upon combinations of them.

of representation was based on territorial extent, orupon property, but upon the number of herbrave citizens. That it was the free bodies and the free minds of Kentucky, and not the hoards of an Astor's wealth, or the extent of a Van Rens selaer's possession that was to be represented. In England, they adopted, as my eloquent friend from Henderson has stated, the principle of territorial extent, and what was the creature of that mfamous principle, for all infamous principles will breed monsters in the progress of time. It was the borough system. It caused old Sarum to be represented when the town of Birmingham was unrepresented, when old Sarum with two members had not a citizen within her borough, and when Birmingham contained forty thousand free, white, adult males. It was this that called for the refrom bill. The principle of the representation of property has been exploded, and we now have a single point to rest the right of suffrage, and the extent of representation upon. And that is the number of free white male citizens.

Mr. R. N. WICKLIFFE. If the gentleman was been adopted for the convenience of that that practice has been adopted for the convenience of that that practice has been adopted for the convenience of the thouse, and for facility in the transaction of business. Now the gentleman from Jefferson has been pleased to say, that if I was in want of comprehension, it was not perhaps his duty to furnish me.

Mr. MERIWETHER (in his seat.) No sir.

Mr. CLARKE. Sir, I understand the remark, and I beg leave to say if I were in want, I should not come to him. I should be poor indeed if I should come to that gentleman under such circumstances, nor would I leave him so destitute, as I should do by taking away from him the small stock that he now possesses. Sir, I did not pretend to impugn the motives of that gentleman in offering the resolution. I have stated, and repeat, that I have seen no reason for this bearing the remark in famous principles.

Mr. R. N. WICKLIFFE. If the gentleman is the comprehension,

the agricultural interests of the country does. The poor farmers who live scattered about all cover the country, and barely raising surplus chough to pay his taxes, has not the means to engender or to gratify anstocratic taste or habitorate to a gratify anstocratic taste or habitorate to grave to govern the country, and I was object. luce ten times the amount of aristocracy that or this house to prevent it. locracy to govern the country, and I was objecting to those who are here to-day and away toed there permanently.

gress, and obtained leave to sit again, and The convention adjourned.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1849. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. BRUSH.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

ing:
"Resolved, That the convention will proceed in the following order to dispose of the reports of the several committees:

5. The report of the committee on slavery.

legislative committee, which was under consid- we stay here more than four weeks longer, eration on Saturday, will have precedence over all others, until it is disposed of. It is not with a view of giving precedence to any particular report that I offer this resolution; but I thought o'clock, and then sit till five. We all know the legislative, judicial, and executive branches should be considered in succession, so as not to Mr. MACHEN. It seems to me sir, according

you deplive him of the substance. Do not mock him with the idea that he is a citizen, while at the same time you deprive him of all the privileges of citizenship. For my part, I can never go with the gentleman. His doctrines are wrong in every particular. They are wrong to the people where I live, they are wrong to the people where he lives, and they strike at the very foundation of the liberties of all intelligent people. They are wrong to the people of the United States, and they are wrong to the world. That spirit is on- fore us. Sir, I want our business to proceed on

fice, at the feet of his country. For one, I would do it.

Mr. PRESTON. As it is rather late, I would not now attempt to detain the committee but for says he cannot understand it. Sir, that is not my fault. He says he cannot understand it. the singular ground taken by the gentleman from Madison. It is a position so different from what he has heretofore occupied on this floor, and the arguments he used are so unfounded, so and the arguments he used are so unfounded, so unjust, that I feel, though the youngest representative from Louisville, bound, on this floor, to point out the errors which have characterized them, to denounce them as unfit to be entertained by this convention, and as contrary to every true principle of liberty, and to every right which should belong to the citizen. What is the proposition in the report of the committee? Is it iniquitous, is it unjust, does it speak to a section, does it apply only to Louisville, or is it in its operation as wide spread as the state of Kentucky, and as fair as the character of the Kentucky, and as fair as the character of the bold race that live upon its soil. This proposition does give Louisville a representation in both houses of the general assembly, which technicalities in former times deprived us of. And the legal acumen which mark many in the house has been exerted in order to inflict a vital the motive I have. The gentleman will see that the report of the committee of which he is chairman, will be the first to be disposed of, with the true principle of representation.

whom one of these, or upon combinations of them.

Kentucky was the first state in this confederacy for reasons which seemed to be perfectly satisthat asserted the proud doctrine that the principle of representation was based on territorial extent, or upon property, but upon the number of her brave that practice has been adopted for the convenience

Mr. R. N. WICKLIFFE. If the gentleman from Louisville will give way, I will move that the committee rise.

If the gentleman mittee. Now if there is no object in this, what will be accomplished? Though the report of the Mr. FRESTON assented.

Mr. TURNER. I desire to make an explanation at this time, that it may go out with the gentleman's speech, with the permission of the gentleman from Louisville. So far as I recollect the argument of the gentleman from Handarson because you cannot take up the other till you have the argument of the gentleman from Henderson, it was, that I wished to raise up an aristocracy in the country. Now my argument was directly the contrary. Commerce and manufactures pro- quire it, I do not want any iron rule laid on me,

ing to those who are here to-day and away to-morrow, coming in and voting in our cities said if the gentleman could not comprehend the and if he was dull of comprehenthe large cities you would find one third of the population of this class, and of those who never settled there permanently. ttee then rose and reported pro- on the house. Does not the rule require that we shall take up the reports as they have been made, unless made the order for a particular day? And then if there are several, has not the first special order the precedence? The gentleman says that for the convenience of the house, we have dispensed with this rule. Well sir, adopt the rule I propose, and we can also dispense with it, when the convenience of the house shall require Mr. MERIWETHER submitted the followit. I again appeal to the house whether it is not expedient that we should consider the reports on the legislative, executive and judicial

epartments as nearly together as we can.

of the several committees:

1st. The report of the committee on the legisative department.

Mr. HARDIN. I understand the reports of the committees are almost all in, and I understand this resolution is nothing more than ma-2. The report of the committee on the judicial king out a docket as to how we shall proceed This is generally done by a committee, and the . The report of the committee on the execu- order is laid out so that each may know how we are to proceed. Now, we have a committee to 4. The report of the committee on the militia. classify and arrange our business, so that it may 5. The report of the committee on slavery.
6. The report of the committee on education. symmetry and form. The order we proceed 7. The report of the committee on miscellaneus provisions.

8. The report to be made on the mode of rerising the constitution.

1. The report of the committee on miscellaneproper to take up the legislative branch first, the
executive next, and the judiciary next. If we do
not, what will be the result? Why, we shall And that said reports be taken up and disposed of in the foregoing order."

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I do not myself fairly comprehend the derangement, or arrangement of business at this hour, which that resolution proposes. I see not why we should depart the solution proposes. I see not why we should depart to compel us to give up the house to the legislative. I want to finish in four weeks. I think part from the ordinary course. The report on part from the ordinary course. The report on the legislative department will, I suppose, come up to-day, that having the priority; and I think the convention should take up that which is most convenient. I make the suggestion, because to-morrow, at least it was so announced, the report of the committee on the judicial department, and the circuit and county courts, will come up as the special order.

Mr. MERIWETHER. If the gentleman from in the discussion of these reports. I hope we come up as the special order.

Mr. MERIWETHER. If the gentleman from Nelson will reflect, he will see that if the present order of business be maintained we cannot get at the report he alludes to under the rule, without a vote of two thirds. It is true the rewithout a vote of two-thirds. It is true, the re- it finished, and I do not think there will be any port to which the gentleman refers has been controversy about it. I have no predilections, made the special order of the day for to-morrow, I was asked yesterday as to the best way to get but he cannot have forgotten that there are other on with the business. I had no conversation special orders that have precedence. My object with the gentleman from Jefferson, but he has in presenting this resolution is, that each gentle-man may know when the report, in which he is most interested, is to be acted upon. Without seems important that we should finish. Public such a resolution, I apprehend the report of the sentiment says we have stayed too long, and if

distract the mind of the convention from these to the suggestion of the gentleman last up, that great leading objects. That was my sole reason; and gentlemen will perceive that, so far from giving precedence to the report of the committee of which I am chairman, that report is placed nearly last. placed nearly last.

Mr. CLARKE. I do not very well understand why this proposition is offered this morning. It comes in at a very singular time, and I do not well comprehend it. There has been an order of business adopted, which has been acted upon from the commencement of the session to the present time. That order has not required the legislative committee to report first, and the justice of the session to the legislative committee to report first, and the justice of the session to the legislative committee to report first, and the justice of the session to the legislative committee to report first, and the justice of the county court bill has also undergone discussion, and by this time they are pretty well understood. The gentleman says these bills can be gone through with in one or two days. For one, I should like to see a commencement of business, that we may have something completed; and if our minds are made up in regard to the judiciary bill, let us take it up, for I am satisfied that our minds are not made up as to what we shall do with the legislative bill. It has not

en so well considered; but while we go through vith the judiciary bill, the attention of the del gates can be turned to the legislative bill, and e ready to act at a future time. I think this is reason against taking up the order of business, s proposed by the gentleman from Jefferson. I to not profess to be more diligent than others; at I am a long way from home, and cannot go see my family and return, as members can who ve at a less distance. But I think every deleate should have a deep interest in every propo-ition, and if this resolution is to give a priviege to certain men to be absent, I am against it or that very reason. I want the cone ll in the adoption of every article of the consti-ution that we may mature. If the court of appeals bill, and others relating to the judiciary, an be disposed of this week, I think we had better take them up and dispose of them, and in he mean time we may agree on those points about which we now differ in reference to the legislative department. I move to lay the resolution

The question being taken, there were ayes 33, So the resolution was not laid on the

The resolution was then adopted. (Proceedings to be continued.)

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY ::: NOVEMBER 13, 1849

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

We have several interesting communications

first concert, on last evening, was well attended and gave general satisfaction.

---The steamer IVANHOE was burned at the Cincinnati wharf on Saturday night last.

4-00-TRAGICAL AFFAIR .- John Herr, son of the representative elect from the county of Jefferson, was killed in a renconter in the streets of Louisville, on Saturday last, by J. W. Owings. The former had charged the latter with stealing money from him a few nights previous. Both were young men of respectability.

Foreign News .- The Cambria reached Halifax on Thursday last. Her news is highly interesting to commercial men. There has been a further advance in cotton. There had been a slight advance in bacon; but the advance was subsequently lost. Lard had declined. Pork packed for the British market held a good price, and was in demand. Indian corn commanded a fair price, though the market was quiet.

Beard's matchless picture of "The Last Victim of the Deluge," is now being exhibited at the Senate chamber. Mr. B. will remain but a few days, and we hope all who are disposed to patronize the fine arts will call and see his pic

The telegraphic dispatch to the Louisville papers reports a tremendous flood in the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, and nine feet water in the channel at Pittsburg. The rains in the mountains have been very heavy, and the people on the Ohio are cautioned to be on the look out for

The Louisville Chronicle mentions Dr. New-TON LANE, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives in Congress.

DECENT .- A Michigan editor, speaking of one of the candidates for Governor, says: "He is no more fit for Governor than h-ll is for a powder Frankfort Female Seminary,

BY TELEGRAPH

To the Louisville papers of Yesterday. NEW YORK, Nov. 10. NEW YORK ELECTION.

Thirty-two senatorial districts heard from. It ands 16 Whigs and 16 Democrats, being a Democratic gain over last year. Twenty-seven counties elect 43 Whig and 23 Democratic Assemblymen, which is a Democratic gain of 5 over last year. In 56 counties the Whigs are reported 2,000 majority on the state ticket. The counties to hear from will make the vote very

NEW JERSEY ELECTION. The result of the election in New Jersey is as follows: House, 29 Democrats, 29 Whigs. Sen-

ate, 9 Democrats, 10 Whigs. MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 9. Returns from the following counties with ma-orities: Hinds county, Lea 139, Gray 195. Rankin county, Quitman 150; McWillie 90. Scott county, Quitman 96; McWillie 175. Warren county, Liea 15; Gray 288. Holmes county, Gray 50. Leake county, Quitman 102; McWil-lie 46. Yazoo county, Quitman 23; Gray 15. Madison county, Lea 48; Gray 96. Attila county, McWillie 169. Kemper county, McWillie 243. Nesboba county, McWillie 45. Washington county, Gray 67.

To the Editor of the Commonwealth:

Frankfort, Nov. 12, 1849. DEAR SIR: I perceive, by an editorial article in your paper of last Saturday, that the "Frankfort correspondent" of the Russellville Herald has offended the "good taste" (!) of the editor of the Lexington Statesman, and your own, by calling R. N. Wickliffe, Esq., "Greasy Bob." Now, I am sure it is not my desire to offend the exquisite taste of any editor; but, as I generally consult my own taste in such matters, if any portion of my letters displease editors, I cannot help it, and they hereby have my consent to be offended to as great an extent, and length of time, as may suit their convenience. And so far as the "lecture" of the Lexington Statesman is concerned, I have only to remark, that I have duly considered the source from whence it emanated, and of course will let it pass.

As to Mr. Wickliffe, I have never spoken of him in disrespectful terms, nor would I do so, for I regard him as a gentleman, and quite a talented one, too; and I am very sure he would take to himself no offence from any remark I have made in regard to him. I therefore consider it exceedingly "bad taste" for editors to volunteer their services in his defence, when he himself is not offended.

In speaking of Mr. Wickliffe, in one of my letters, I merely remarked, that "Greasy Bob" made quite an able and eloquent speech, &c. I only called him by a name by which he is known, and has been for years, all over the State; and, in fact, I do not believe I have heard him called by any other since I have been in Frankfort.

"The very head and front of my offending Hath this extent-no more."

Respectfully, ectfully, O. C. R., Correspondent of the Herald.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAPITAL LODGE, No. 6, I. O. O. F. Frankfort, Ky., meets every Monday night, at their room in Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting Brothers in good standing are invited attend.

D. HARBISON, SEO'Y. November 2, 1849.—2m.

Frankfort, Ky., meets every Wednesday night. Visiting Brothers in good standing are invited

Hall over the City Drug Store.
BENJAMIN LUCKETT, Sec'y.

PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT, No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets every 2d and 4th Thursday night each month, at the Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting Patriarchs are invited to attend. HUMPHREY EVANS, S. October 13, 1849.—d6m

To the Members of the Senate of Kentucky. THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he will be a candidate for the office of "Door Keeper of the Senate" at the approaching session. To those who are not acquainted with him, he would refer them to the citizens of Frankfort. October 24, 1849.—t1

Kentucky Reports. A FULL SET OF KENTUCKY REPORTS can be furnished on very reasonable terms, for cash, if mmediate application be made at Nov. 5, 1849.

TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

Oysters! Oysters!! ther of them, in consequence of the crowded state of our columns.

Shay's Sable Harmonists give their second concert, at the Mansion House, to-night. Their first concert, on last evening, was well attended.

Oysters! Oysters!! FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS, T. P. PIERSON,

HAVING been appointed agent for one of the best Baltimore Oyster Lines, is prepared to furnish as good an article as can be obtained in market, in any quantity. He solicits a share of the public patronage. He has also fitted up his Ice Cream Saloon as an Oyster Room, in as neat style as any in Frankfort, and is prepared to serve up these delicious bivalves in all forms, on the shortest notice.

Frankfort, Oct. 16, 1849—dtf.

KIMBALL'S DAGUERREAN ROOMS,

OVER PIERSON'S CONCECTIONERY, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY. THE subscriber having closed, for the season, his Manufactory of Shower Baths and Refrigerators, is

I. Manuactory of Snower Baths and Reffigerators, is prepared to devote his exclusive attention to his Deguerreotype Rooms. Having purchased a large lot of lewelry and Stock, is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, on the most reasonable terms.

J. A. KIMBALL. Frankfort, Sept. 11, 1849.—883 Doctor Geo. Stealey

WILL ATTEND REGULATION OF PRACTICE OF Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. OFF1CE-No. 3, Swigert's Row, St. Clair Street, FRANKFORT, KY. August 21, 1849-880-tf

ROBERT STEVENSON. PLAIN AND DECORATIVE House and Sign Painter, Guilder and Glazier Paper Hanger, &c.

NEWELL'S BUILDINGS, ANN-ST. MITATION of Woods, Marbles, Damasks, Tapestries,
Morocco, Ground, Window Shade Bronzing: and
eiling and Wall Painting, in Oil, Turpentine, Size and position Colors, and every style of interior decora

Mixed Paint for family use, for sale.

Work attended with promptness, on the most liberal erms.

Frankfort, October 3, 1849.—3m

Wanted to Purchase. WILL pay fair Cash prices for some 30 or 40 NE-GROES, from the ages of 10 to 25 years old, male

le, for farming purposes JOHN S. YOUNG, Nov. 12, 1849.—71\$3 No. 74, 5th St. Louisville, Ky

1,000 FAT HOGS WANTED. FOR which Cash will be given, by November 12, 1849. JOYCE & WALSTON.

CONDUCTED BY MR. AND MRS. NOLD, NUMBER of Pupils limited to thirty-five. No Assistant Teachers employed—consequently the whole labor is performed by the Principals, who spend their entire time in endeavoring to promote the happiness, and secure the improvement of their Pupils.

Twenty of the Pupils can be comfortably accommodations.

Twenty-seven the first Monday in January, 1850. As but few

Terms per Session of 20 Weeks. One half payable in advance. Tuition in all the English branches, -

French, Music, including the use of instruments, Boarding, washing, &c., 50 00 No extra charge for Latin.

No deduction will be made for absence unless caused y protracted illness, November 10, 1849-892-tf

H. GOODMAN. FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(FROM PARIS, FRANCE).

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced business in the room on St. Clair Street, formerly occupied by C. N. Johnston, next door to Todd's Bookstore, and that he is propared to execute orders in the pentert and most fashionable style. also SCOURS AND RENOVATES OLD

Frankfort and Cincinnati Packet. The superior Steamer, DIANA, B. H. PERRY, Master, will run as a regula packet between Frankfort and Cincin

nati.
The Diana will leave Frankfort for Cincinnati every donday and Friday, at 10 A. M.
Will leave Oregon every Thursday evening at 3 P. M.
Leaves Cincinnati for Frankfort every Sunday, at 10 L. M. For Frankfort and Oregon every Wednesday, at For freight or passage apply on Board, or to June 26, 1849-872-tf LAZ, LINDSEY, Agent.

Regular Louisville Packet. THE Packet SEA GULL will resum her former days of departure. Leave Munay's Landing every Saturday at 10 o'clock. Leaves Oregon same day at 10 o'clock. Leaves Frankfort every Sunday and Wednesday at 9 o'oclock.

For freight or passase apply on board or to Sept. 12, 1848-831-tf. JNO. WATSON & Co. Regular Louisville Packet. THE Packet BLUE WING will resume her former days of departure. Leaves Munday's Landing every Monday and Friday at 12 o'clock. Leaves Frankfort every Tues lay and Friday at 9 o'clock

Ecorfeciate or nassage apply on Board or to

For freight or passage apply on Board or to Sept. 12, 1848--831-tf. JNO. WATSON & Co.

BOOKS!! BOOKS!!! CHEAP READING.

A LARGE assortment Novels, Magazines, &c., got up in a cheap and popular form, are kept on hand at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office, Just received an additional supply of James' last Navel, the Woodsman; the Last of the Caxton's, by Bulwer; Recollections of Anthony, by Dumas; Jenny Lind, by Miss Hendricks, &c. &c.

H. B. FARRAR. H. B. FARRAR. October 15.—tf

201b. boxes superior quality Green Tea;
5 half chests superior quality Green Tea;
3 half chests superior quality Black Tea, in half ound papers; in store and for sale by Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

TEA-GREEN AND BLACK.

COTTON YARNS.—500 doz. Oldham & Todd's 500; 350 doz. Oldham & Todd's 600; 123 doz. do. 700; 160 doz. do. 800; 160 doz. do. 800; 224 doz. 500 Hope Cotton Yarns; 200 doz. 600 sale by January 1, 1849.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, of London.

CAPITAL, \$2,500,000—SURPLUS, \$255,000!!!

THE undersigned, as Agent for the above Institution, is prepared to receive proposals for Life Insurance, and to give all the necessary information on the subject. This Company has a Local Board of Directors in the city of New York. Under the direction and control of this Board a large portion of the capital is invested, as an additional security to the American insurers, and as a ground of claim on public confidence. The rates of premium at this office are as low, and the conditions of the policy are as liberal as those of any other institution.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been adusted by this society, its high reputation, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

Printed statements explanatory of the business, and the advantages of Life Insurance, will be furnished on purplication.

THO. D. TILFORD, Agent. Dr. J. M. Mills, Medical Examiner. Frankfort, Oct., 1849-tf [Yeoman copy.]

WANTED, 9,000 FAT HOGS, for which Cash will be paid.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.—A large lot in stor and for sale by [Oct. 8-] SAM. HARRIS. ALBROOK'S HALF SPANISH CIGARS, L best article, in store, and for sale by October 8, 1849.—d SAM. HARRIS.

Col. ALLEN'S CUBA CIGARS—In store and for sale by [October 8.] SAM. HARRIS. COMMON CIGARS.—A large lot in store and for sale by [October 8.] SAM. HARRIS.

CORNWALL'S STAR CANDLES-In store and for sale by [October 8.] SAM. HARRIS. MAYSVILLE COTTON .- A large lot of the best, in store and for sale by SAM, HARRIS. CHEWING TOBACCO.—The best article, different

October 8, 1849. SAM. HARRIS. BACON AND LARD.-The best Bacon and Lard, in store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS.

Newest and Cheapest CASH CLOTHING STORE. On Main street, one door above Dr. Lloyd's Drug Store.

I take great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Frankfort and its vicicity, that I have regularly established myself here, for the purpose of carrying on a READY MADE CLOTHING STORE. My stock as it is now consists in a well-see Fall and Winter Clothing

Over Coats, Dress, Frock, Sack and Bag Coats; Pants and Vests of all sizes and descriptions; Linen Shirts, and Drawers; Hats; Caps; Hankerchiefs, uspenders, Gloves; an assortment of Trunks and Carther Coats, Carther Carth I do not like to boast, therefore, I say simply to all I do not like to blast, therefore, I say simply to all those who wish to get any thing in my line, to give me a call, examine my goods, and judge for yourselves. Gentlemen: If you wish to get a good article, good fit, well made, for a reasonable price, you can't do any better than to walk into my store, and I shall endeavor to satisfy you in every respect.

Frankfort, Ky. October 20, 1849.—tf Buckwheat Flour. 25 BAGS superior Buckwheat Flour, just received per Steamboat Diana, and for sale by Nov. 5, 1-49. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Liverpool Salt. BAGS Liverpool Salt, just received and for sale by Nov. 5, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Cheese. 20 BOXES superior Western Reserve Cheese, just re ceived and for sale by Nov. 5, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

A Rare Chance for Bargains! With the view of preparing to receive my second large importation of FALL GOODS, (which Mrt. Clark Knott is now purchasing in the Eastern cities,) I have determined to sell off my present Stock, all of which is new, having been purchased this fall at greatly reduced prices. Any one in want of Goods in my r line, will do well to give me a call before buying els sewhere.

No remove a 1868. mber 3, 1849.

Frankfort Clothing Emporium.

SPANGENBERG & PRUETT, MERCHANT TAILORS, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets.

KEEP on hand and make to order KEEP on hand and make to order every garment worn by Gentlemen Their stock of READY MADE CLOTHING is very large, and they WARRANT every article, as their Clothes are made up expressly for this market, under their own super intendence.

They also keep on hand, a hand-

They also keep of the best some assortment of the best CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,
That can be procured in the East, for the VESTINGS.

That can be procured in the East, for their customers. They intend to sell s cheap as the cheapest for CASH, and CASH ONLY.

They have on the way from the East, a second importion of Fine Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

If F We wish to take an Apprentice to learn the Taioring business. None need apply but those that can ome well recommended. Nov. 3, 1849-884tf

LAZ. LINDSEY, S now receiving 1800 Barrels NEW YORK SALT, the finest article for Packing Bacon ever in Also, SO Barrels Pennsylvania CLOVER SEED,

Piano Forte Warerooms, N. W. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI. PETERS & FIELD,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public generally, that they are constantly supplied with PIANO FORTES,
From the unrivalled Manufacturers, NUNS & CLARK, and A. H. GALE & CO. of New York, and will furnish them to purchasers at the New York retail prices, giving an unlimited guaranty, with bill of sale of each instrument.

P. &. F. having sold upwards of 250 of these instruments within three years, and received voluntary let-ers from a great m:ny Purchasers, expressing entire attsfaction with their instruments, do not hesitate to ecommend them to the attention of all persons desiring o purchase, believing them superior in every respect, to my and all others offered in this city.

Orders from the interior will receive prompt atten-ion, and instruments selected with care.

on, and instruments selected with care.

N. E. Old Pianos taken in part payment.

We are constantly supplied with MUSIC from all the Eastern Publishers.
Cincinnati, October 4, 1849.—d

Ladies' Muffs and Fancy Furs. DODD & CO.,

144. Main Street, Cincinnati, WILL open to their retail trade this Fall, the most choice selection of LADIES' FURS they have ever had in Store; comprising nearly every style of Muthat that is worn by Ladies, Misses or Children; some of them ery rich and beaut!ful Victorines; flat and round Boas; clonaise; Wristlets; Riding Boas, Collars; Neck Ties; Polonaise; Wristlets; Riding Boas, Collars; Neck Ties; Swan Trimmings, &c., all conveniently arranged in the second story, where a selection can be made at leisure. The Ladies of Cincinnati and the neighboring cities, who are in want of well made articles of Fur, are requested to keep our stock in mlnd.

144. Main street, three doors below Fourth. F we will pay particular attention to forwarding Muffs and Furs ordered from a distance.

Cincinnati, Oct. 20, 1849.—d*



Corner of Main and Ann-Streets, nearly oppo-site the Weisiger House, Is now open for the Season. None but the best Liquors are to be found at this establishment. Fresh Baltimore Oysters,

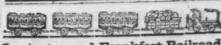
Are kept constantly on hand, and served up in the best style, at any hour of the day or night. They come to hand carefully packed in Ice, and are very superior.

Mr. S. is prepared to give **Dining or Supper Parties** to gentlemen whenever desired.

Frankfort, Oct. 3, 1849.

Negroes Wanted. WISH TO PURCHASE A PLOUGH BOY, and a GIRL or WOMAN, who understands washing and milking.

A. W. DUDLEY. milking. November 2, 1849.



Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

TIME REDUCED. THE greater portion of this road having been re-laid with the T Rail and the balance put in complete repair, the Cars have resumed their regular trips,

Leaving FRANK FORT at SA. M. and 2 P Leaving LEXINGTON at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., past 2 P. M. Time of Passenger Train through 21 hours. Frankfort, October 27, 1849.—dlmo.

Geniting Apples.

October 29, 1849. OLD WHISKEY .- 27 bbls. four years old Whiskey a superior article for the control of the control

WE are prepared to put up Pork at Frankfort in the best manner and at the cheapest rate.

Oct. 31, 1849—1m

H. GILTNER & Co. The Lexington Atlas will publish to amount of \$2 and charge this office.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, South side Third street, opposite Henrie House, CINCINNATI. REFER TO—HOD. J. J. CRITTENDEN.)
E. H. TAYLOR, ESq. Frankfort, Ky.
R. PINDELL, ESq., Lexington, Ky.
P. S. BUSH, ESq., Covington, Ky.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 3—1849*

KENTUCKY



Constitutional and International Law.

J. D. Debow, A. M., Professor of Political Economy, Commerce and Commercial Law.

MAJOR T. LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Logic, Rhetoric and Ancient History.

CAPT. R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Letters.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

This Department is organized, for the present, with the view of including only those branches of Law which belong rightfully to the regular Academic course of every college, and which are in fact necessary to enable the student to understand his own government, with the powers and duties of its citizens and officers, and to make himself the statesman, military lawyer, and accomplished American gentleman; and not with a view to his practice of the Law as a profession.

The class will be constituted of all the Students of the College whilst engaged in their studies of History and Moral Philosophy, but its exercises will be so conducted as not to interrupt the studies of its members in any of their other classes.

FERMS.

Payable half yearly, in advance.

Payable half yearly, in advance. stitute charge for Board, Tuition, Lights and Washing, per Collegiate year,

ratory Department,) 130 French and Spanish Languages, extra, each, 10 00
For more particular information address the under signed, at "Kentucky Military Institute, Franklin Springs, Franklin county, Ky."

F. W. CAPERS October 10, 1849 .-- 8ds

RASHIONABLE TAILOR,

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he is carrying on the TAILOR-ING BUSINESS on Main street, in the shop former-ly occupied by Wm. Mathews, Wm. Bridges, and more recently by G. W. Cook, one door above Bacon's Store, and is prepared to execute orders in the neatest and most fashionable style.

Garments will be made to order, in strict conformity with the present prevailing fashions and taste of the

Fancy and Variety Store!!

MRS. KRESS, Mansion House, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,

Is now receiving a general assortment of MILLINFRY GOODS, consisting, in part, of Pearl, Straw
and French Lace Bonnets; a general assortment of Ribbons; fine French and common Flowers, Veils, &c.,
&c. Bonnets of all descriptions made to order in the
most fashionable sylonals.



ommunications, post paid, punctually attended to.
REFERENCE—Dr. Gross, Professor of Surgery in the I am also prepared to manufacture HANDS in a su-

10 BBLS. Louisville Hydraulic Cement, received per Blue Wing, and for sale by Oct. 19, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN. Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.

WE continue, as we have done for ten years past, to manufacture Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, and Nerve and Bone Limiment.

The quality of these articles we warrant equal to any in the country, and the low price at which we now sell Paste Blacking and Writing link, offers inducements for Western Dealers to buy of us, instead of bringing out an Eastern article at a higher cost in the addition of freight, insurance, and exchange.

We have every necessary appliance of machinery to make these articles to the best advantage, and are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.

We have for several years past made large sales annually, to most of the Western and Southern cities from Pittsburgh and St. Louis, te New Orleans and Mobile.

We invite the special attention of Western Dealers to these facts.

Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Cincinnati, Aug. 1, 1849.—d

JUST received 16 barrels Apples, very fine, and for sale by the barrel, bushel, or dozen, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.
October 24, 1849.

Dried Peaches. 10 BBLS, this year's Peaches, fresh and fine, for sale PIERSONS'S CONFECTIONERY.

J key a superior article, for sale by October 30, 1849. GRAY & GEORGE.

To Pork Dealers.

ANDREW MONROE,

Collegiate and Military Institute.



FRANKLIN SPRINGS, FRANKLIN COUN-TY, KENTUCKY.

OL. F. W. CAPERS, A. M., President and Superintendent, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering, Philosophy and Astronomy.

HON. THOMAS B. MONROE, Professor of Organic, Capacitational and International Law

Languages and Belles Lettres.

CAPT. W. J. MAGILL, Professor of Mathematics.

CAPT. W. J. MAGILL, Professor of Mathematics.

CAPT. SAMI. P. BASCOM, Post Adjutant.

J. T. DICKINSON, M. D., Surgeon.

Locarrox.—The site of the Institute, Franklin Springs, six miles from Frankfort, is in all respects desirable, apart from all unwholesome influences, whether moral or physical.

or physical.

Admission.—Applicants for admission, on presenting a certificate of good moral character, and paying the charge of the Institute, will be assigned to classes as their advancement may justify: and, upon satisfactorily passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitled to a warrant of appointment of Cadet, from the Governor.

ADVANTAGES.—The course of studies at the Institute s unusually comprehensive in its character. Whilst he Military Education is completed and the Cadet fitted for the command of a Regiment or Brigade in the field, should his country require such services, he is at the same time made an accomplished Scholar in letters and science, understanding the constitutions of his country, and the duties of its citizens and officers; and a Civil Engineer, capable of entering upon the construction of those important public works which are in progress or contemplation in every part of the United States.

HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

P. HARKINS, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

rith the present prevailing fashions and taste of the ay. Frankfort, October 23, 1849.—19tf

LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS. LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS.

Shawls, Scaris, Dress Handkerchiefs, Linen Pocket Handerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Kid and Picnett Gloves, Head Dresses, Tuck and Side Combs, &c., &c. VARIETY GOODS, consisting, in part, of Perfumery; Fancy Soaps; Toilet, Pocket and Fine Combs; Silk and Buckskin Purses; Steel, Gilt and Silver Beads, Rings and Tassels for purses; Cloth, Hair and Tooth Brushes; Buttons; Hooks and Eyes; Sewing Silk: Silk for Purses; Cotton Cord; Pins, Needles, &c., &c., with many other articles in the Variety Line.

Mrs. KRESS respectfully solicits pationage. She will receive the latest fashions for making bonnets, every month during the season.

October 2, 1849.



erior style.

Terms made known on application, or by letter.

J. FLEAGER.

Louisville, October 19, 1849.—d3t-w889-11t HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

BEEF AND TONGUES!—Sugar cured Beef and smoked Tongues, very superior, just received and for sale by [Oct. 12.] GRAY & GEORGE.

MERRILL'S BAKERY.

WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY, N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets, Cincinnat PILOT BISCUIT; PILOT BISCUIT;
Butter Crackers;
Soda Crackers;
Always on hand at the lowest prices. Cincinnati, October 4-d.

CHARLES MULLER,

IMPORTER OF Fancy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, Looking Glass Plates, Etc. A ND Manufacturer of Looking Glasses, Walnut street, three doors below Pearl, Clucinnati; and 30 Platt street, New York. Oct. 4, 1849.—d

P. HOLLAND,

Commission Merchant, and Tobacco Factor, No. 18, West Front St., Cincinnati, O. BEING Agent for all the principal Manufacturers in Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, I am prepared to sell TOBACCOS lower than any other establishment West of the Mountains. Always on hand, from

1,000 to 5,000 Packages,

		-,	,		0 ,
1	Of the f	ollowing	styles.		
VIRGINIA.			MISSOURL.		KENTUCKY.
	Lb.	Lump.	Lb.	Lump.	12 Lump.
	5	do.	5	do.	16 do.
	8	do.	8	do.	6 Twist.
	12	do.	12	do.	&c. &c.
	16	do.	16	do.	
	Cincin	mati, Oc	tober 4. 1	849d	

A. B. EATON D. Y. HARRISON. STEAM SPICE MILLS.

HARRISON & EATON, Coffee and Spice Dealers, Walnut Street, opposite Pearl Street House, Cincinnati, O. CONSTANTLY on hand, fresh ground and warranted

pure— PEPPER, CLOVES, ALLSPICE, CINNAMON, GINGER, MUSTARD, ALLSPICE, Genuine African Cay-CINNAMON, enne. above articles may be had in bulk or put up in Pack s suited to the RATALL TRADE, and neatly labeled

Ground COFFEE,
Ground RICE,
Roasted COFFEE,
Roasted PEA-NUTS. African Cayenne Pepper Sauce in Bottles.
Ground COFFEE packed in papers to order, for Whart Boats or Grocers, and warranted pure.

Photels and Steam Boats supplied at short notice,

nd on reasonable terms.
CASH paid for MUSTARD SEED. CASH paid not MUSIARD SEED.

IT PREFERENCES:—Springer & Whiteman; Burrows & Thompson; T. C. Butler & Co.; Harrison & Hooper; Hosea & Fraser; Minor, Andrews & Co.

Hotels:—Galt House, W. E. Marsh; U. S. Hotel, A. Wetherbee; Pearl Street House, Col. J. Noble.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to his valuable stock of BOOKS Tion of the public to his valuable stock of BOOKS
AND STATIONERY, consisting of Law, Medical,
Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books; Blank
Records and Account Books of every description on
hand or made to order at a short notice; Binder's Leather and Cloth; Printer's Ivory and Enameled Surface
Cards; a large stock of Record, Poolscap, Letter, Note,
Envelope, Biotting and Drawing Papers; Envolopes;
Steel and Gold Pens; Quills; Ink; Water Colors; Perforated Boards; Globes, Celestial and Terrestrial; Orrerys; Telluvian's Mathematical Instruments; Surveyor's
Compasses and Chains: Chess Men; Backgammon
Boards, &c. A large stock of Engravings.
For sale, Wholesale ane Retail, by
GEORGE COX,
71, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
October 4, 1849.—d

Important Information. SHIRES,

128 Sycamore, and 36 Fourth St., Cincinnati, COTINUES to Manufacture all kinds of TIN, COP-PER, SHEET IRON and JAPANED WARE

States.
A spiendid and large variety of House Furnishing Goods, consisting of Fancy Hardware, Hollow Ware, Brooms, Dusters, Window and Willow Ware, &c. &c., always on hand and for sale on reasonable terms. In addition to the above, the proprietor is prepared to andertake the Agency, and attend to the Sale of Newly Invented, Ornamental or Useful Articles of almost every description.

description.

N. B.—The location is one of the very best in the city, and the exhibition and Sale Room one of the largest and most splendid in the whole country.

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1849.—d

C. A. WITHERS & CO.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia TOBACCO. of all descriptions, together with every article usually ound in a Tobacco Establishment. Baving accepted All orders for articles not in our line, will be promptly filled. Cincinuati, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1849.

Apples.

25 BBLS, in store and for sale by October 13, 1849, TODD & CRITTENDEN.

A PPLES:-5 barrels Apples just received and for Sale by [Oct. 19.] GRAY & GEORGE.

Fine Brandies, Wines, &c. HALF pipe "Hennessy" Pale Brandy,—pure and old; half Pipes "Otard" Pale Brandy—very fine and old;

half Pipes "Otard" Fate Brandy—very nne and old;

1 half pipe Otard Cognac Brandy;

2 cask old Jamaica Rum;

2 cask weperior old Holland Gin;

2 cask "Buff Gordon" Golden Sherry;

2 cask "Barmony" Pale Sherry;

2 cask "Gordon" Madeira;

2 cask "Gordon" Madeira;

3 cask "Gordon" Madeira;

4 cask "Gordon" Madeira;

2 cask fine Teneriffe Wine; 2 casks "Robert Byss's" London Bro. Stout, 10 bbls. Old Peach Brandy, very superior; 10 bbls. Old Bourbon, (very superior.) For sale on draft or by the bottle by October 12, 1849.

Fine Cordials, &c.!

case Curacao; 2 cases French Cordials, assorted; 2 cases French Cordials, assorted;
1 case "Suisse" Extrait D'Abcinthe;
1 case Punch Essence;
2 cases Muscat defrontignau;
1 case Hocheimer Wine;
4 cases Catawba Wine;
5 cases "St. Julien Medoc" Claret.
or sale by
Cotober 12, 1849.

For sale by October 12, 1849.

PAPER WAREHOUSE. WAREHOUSE.
WE have now in store, 8,0:39 Reams of Paper, and have several lots amounting to 1,060 Reams to arrive within 30 days, comprising the largest and only complete assortment of paper in the West. A large part of this stock has been manfactured expressly to our order, and is exactly adapted to the wants of Printers, Manufacturers, and other consumers in this region. Our arrangements with Eastern Manufacturers have been perfected the present summer, and give us advantages equal, if not superior, to any other Westhrn Dealers.

We warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very best of their class made in this country.

On a strict comparison of quality, weight and colors, our prices will be found LOWER than any others. We invite such comparisons by all wide wich to purchase in

or prices will be found LOWER than any others. See vivite such comparisons by all who wish to purchase in its market.

BUTLER & BROTHER,

Molesale Paper Dealers,

Cincinnati, August 1, 1849.—d

CITY STOVE STORE, No. 5, Fifth St., near Main St., Cincinnati, O. FRENCH, STRONG & FINE,

RESPECTFULLY invite strention to their large as STOVES, GRATES, &c.

Comprising the "Eureka," "Model Air Tight,"
Premium Cooking Stoves; Fancy Air Tight Parlor
and other Heating Stoves in great variety, at LOW
PRICES FOR CASH Call and examine.
Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

Shields House. [LATE MANSION HOUSE,]

FRANKFORT, KY.

SHIELDS takes pleasure in returning his sincere thanks to the good people of Kentucky, and the ne has been the Proprietor of the late Mansion House, and he now changes the name to "SHIELDS HOUSE." As there is about a change to take place in Keutucky, there is nothing like getting a start somewhat in advance of the times. I will give my undivided attention to the guests of the HOUSE, and particular attention to the travelling community.

May 22, 1849-867-47

DEMIJOHNS.

100 SMOOTH covered Demijohns, assorted from 1 TODD & CRITTENDEN.

S. WEILER & CO., No. 3, BROWN'S BUILDING,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky. HAVE just received a very handsome assortment of Linen Shirts, Merino Drawers, and under Shirts, and Fancy Handkerchiefs, to which we ask especial attention.

They are also in receipt of the largest stock of READY MADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

ver brought to this Market! The Clothes were made y experienced and skillful workmen, under the direc-on of one of the firm, expressly for this trade; in point (workmanship and style THEY CANNOT BE BEAT-The control of the firm, expressly for this trade; in point (workmanship and style THEY CANNOT BE BEAT-The control of the firm, expressly for this trade; in point N. Besides the large stock of GENILEMEN'S CLOTH.

ING. we have Boots, Shoes, Caps, Hats, Umbrellas, Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., and indeed we can supply every thing necessary to the wardrobe of gentlemen.

rardrobe of gentlemen.

| FThese goods are offered very LOW FOR CASH—
| These goods are offered very LOW FOR CASH—
| These goods are offered very Low For Cash!
| The second of the seco

Western Military Institute.



BOARD OF VISITORS ; the ADJUTANT GENERAL, together with five fit persons, to be annually appointed by the Executive, to attend examinations at least once in the year, according to law. FACULTY; incorporated with all the powers, privile-ges and rights exercised by the Trustees and Faculty

of any other College.

OLONEL T. F. JOHNSON, General Superintendent; OLONEL I. F. JOHNSON, General Superintendent; [Educated at West Point.] Col. E. W. MORGAN, joint Superintendent and Profes-sor of Civil and Military Engineering. [Educated at West Point.] leut. Col. B. R. JOHNSON, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

West Point.]
Lieut. Col. B. R. JOHNSON, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. [Educated at West Point.]
Major RICHARD OWEN, Professor of Natural History and Chemistry. [A pupil of Dr. Ure, of Glasgow.]
Mr. ALEX. SCHUE, Adjunct Professor of Chemistry.—
[For 18 months a pupil of the celebrated Liebig.]
Rev. H. V. D. NEVIUS, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages. [Educated at Princeton College, N. J.]
JAS. G. BLAINE. A. B., Adjunct Professor of Languages.
[Educated at Washington College, Pa.]
JAS. H. DAVIESS, Esq., Professor of Law. [A practitioner in the various Courts of Kentcky.]
Rev. J. R. SWIFT, Professor of Ethics and Belles Lettres. [Educated at Yale College.]
Mr. E. A. CAMERAY, Professor of Modern Languages.
[Educated in the City of Paris.]
Capt. C. E. MOTT, Principal of the Academy. [Educated in New York.]

ted in New York.] Capt. W. W. GAUNT, Adjutant of the Institute. To secure the manifold advantage of health, economy, discipline, progress and moral training, the Faculty of this Institution, have selected for its permanent location, the famous

Blue Lick Springs,

Situated on the Lexington and Maysville Turnpike. 24 miles from the latter place, and 40 from the former; emphatically a country location, being ten or twelve miles distant from any town or village. The buildings are mostly new, well constructed for Garrison purposes, and ample for the accommodation of three hundred Cadets.

This place is unsurpassed for its healthy atmosphere.

Cadets.

This place is unsurpassed for its healthy atmosphere, pure water, and romanife scenery; and is unquestionably one of the most eligible locations for a Literary Institution in the United States. The grounds have been greatly improved and ornamented during the last five years. A plat of forty acres, beautifully situated on the margin of the Licking River, immediately in the rear of the buildings, will be reserved for Military Exercises.

The removal will be made immediately after Christ mas, and the School opened at that place On the 7th day of January, 1850.

The Academic year extends from the first Monday of September to the third Friday of June—forty weeks. Two hundred and seventy-five Cadets, from eighteen different States, have entered this institution since it was organized in 1847. It is entirely free from the control of domination of any sect or party, either political or religious. Economy in dress, by the adoption of a chee the Uniform, for Winter and Summer, is rigidly enforce d. Every Student is required to select a College Guardia n, with whom all funds brought or received, must be deposited, and no debt must be contracted without the consent of such Guardian.

CIVIL ENGINEERING will be thoroughly and practically taught in the WESTERN MILITARY II N STITUTE, the Professor, Col. MORGAN, being one of the professor of the he most skillful and experienced Engineers in the Uri-ed States. He was for a long time the Principal Assi s tant Engineer of Pennsylvania, after receiving the highest honors of the United States Military Academy at West Point. All the instruments connected with that department, have been procured at considerable cost,

department, have been procured at considerable cost, and of the best quality.

The Superintendent takes the liberty of stating that he is now offered \$75 per month for competent Assistant Engineers. One of his former pupils receives at this time \$2.500 per annum as Principal Engineer of a Raulroad under construction in Kentucky, whilst others of the same class are receiving, in different parts of the United States, \$2,000, \$1,500, or \$1,200 a year as Assistant Agricons.

Young men who have an aptitude for the Mathema ti-cal and Physical Sciences, have a wide field open to them, for engaging in an honorable, a healthy, and a lucrative pursuit, for which they may be thoroughly at id practically qualified, in a short time, and at small e x-pense, at the Western Military Institute.

TERMS.—The entire charge for Tuition, Boarding, Lodging, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Blacking, Servants' a t-tendance, Music, use of Arms, &c. &c., will be \$160 per year. Payments will be required in advance, at the tate, from the day of entrance to the end of the ten From the first Monday of January—for example—to t third Friday of June, (twenty-four weeks,) it is \$96.

Georgetown, Ky., October 31, 1849.—26

Notice.

Notice.

In consequence of the death of JAMES T. JUDGE, one of the partners in the firm of W. H. GREENUP & CO., the partnership was dissolved on the 21st Sept. last. All persons indebted to the concern must come forward and settle their accounts immediately, as it is necessary that the business should be closed without delay. Those having claims against the concern will present them for payment. The surviving partners are fully authorized to close the business in liquidation.

W. H. GREENUP,
NELSON ALLEY.

H. B. FARRAR, Ex'rs.
H. L. JUDGE,
Of James T. Judge, dec'd.
Frankfort, October 31, 1849.—26-1md

H. P. NEWELL'S Ceach and Light Carriage Manufactory, Corner of Mulberry and Second Streets, opposite New MADISON, INDIANA.



NEWELL'S REPOSITORY,

AT FRANKFORT, KY., First door below the Weisiger House, on Ann Street.

ONE splendid CLARRENCE COACH; One ROCKAWAY COACH; Two six Passenger ROCKAWAYS; Two five Passenger ROCKAWAYS; BRITSKAS; BÜGGIES, HARNESS, &c. LOW FOR CASH.

Carriages of every description built to order. Second hand Carriages and Buggies—good bargains.

HARDWARE.

4 boxes Axes; Files; Mill and Cross-Cut Saws; Ames's Spades and Shovels; Locks, Butts and Hinges; Screws and assorted Nails; 20 boxes assorted Glass; Looking Glasses, and many other articles.

GROCERIES. 40 barrels Old Wheat FLOUR; 20 sacks old RIO COFFEE;
3 hogsheads prime New Orleans SUGAR;
2 barrels large and small LOAF SUGAR;
Crackers; Butter and Cheese; Tea;
Mackerel; Candles; Soap;
10 Barrels Ragle Hydraulic Cement;
2 new pattern COAL STOVES;
Water-Proof BOOTS;
Geases BOOTS and SHOES, a good article—al I low for Cash.
October 23, 1849:

Newell's Buildings. 20 sacks old RIO COFFEE

Dr. Joseph G. Roberts HAS resumed the practice of Physic and Sui -gery in Frankfort and the vicinity. Office, thrue doors above the Commonwealth office, St. Clair street. Frankfort, Aug. 21, 1849-880-1f



WOODRUFF & McBRIDE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS

AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

MANUFATURERS of Planes, and all kinds of Farmers' and Mechanics' tools, all of which they will sell as low as any house in the west. Country merchants will please give us a call at No. 53, Third street, near Main, next to the Courier office, Louisville, Ky.

Louisville, October 2, 1849.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures and Course of Instruction in this Department will commence on the first Monday of December next, and continue until the first Monday of April. They are intended to embrace the most important branches of the Common and Civil Law, Public International and Constitutional Law. Lectures will be delivered upon the various branches and subjects, by four professors.

ur professors.
Those by Professor Henry A. Bullard will embrace
I. The history of the Roman Law, from the earlies times.

II. An Analysis of the General Principles of the Ro

man Civil Law, according to the most approved method of the German School.

III. The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain.

IV. An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether derived from France, Spain, or the United States. se by Professor Theodore H. McCales, wil

treat of:

1. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights and Obligations of Masters and Mariners, Collisions, and other Maritime Torts, General Average, Salvage, Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts, Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and Contracts for Maratime Services in Building, Repairing and Supplying Ships.

ing and Supplying Ships.
International Law, embracing the Law of Prize, and the Practice of Prize Couris, the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relations, Tieaties of Peace, and Private International III. The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Origi-nal Jurisdiction of the District Courts as Courts of Revenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of Admirater.

Admiralty.
The Lectures by Professor Randell, Hunt will treat I. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Per Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons, Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies. These Lectures wilt treat of Sole Traders, Partnerships, and Corporations; of Principal and Agent; of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes and Shipping; of Bailments and Contracts with Carriers, Contracts of Affreightment by Charter Party, and for Conveyance in a General Ship; of Freight, Jettison, and Average. Salvage and Insurance; of Sale, Guaranties, Liens, and Stonpage in Transitu.

and Stoppage in Transitu.

II. The Criminal Law and Practice in Courts of Crim-

III. The Law of Evidence
Professor Thomas B. Monroe will deliver Lectures
and instruct the school upon these branches of Law:
I. The Common Law of England as it was in England,
and as it is now found in the United States in the
Federal and State Governments.
II. Constitutional and statuatry organic law, especially of the government of the United States, and
of the several States.
III. Equity Jurisprudence, as it was and has remained
in England and as now recognized and practiced
in the Courts of the United States, and a portion
of the State Courts.
IV. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in
Equity.

IV. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in Equity.

V. The systems of common actions and pleadings, with the practice therein, and generally in the Courts of Common Law—in contradistinction to those of Equity and Admaralty.

The exercises will be two lessons every day—except the hollidays established by law—cach occupying in all between one and two hours, and consisting of a lecture, recitation, or an examination, or two or all of them combined, besides the exercises in the Moot Court.

The Moot Court will be open all the time, and will be held regularly every day by one or other of the professors, for the instruction of the students in practice in every description of cause, and in the courts of every jurisdiction, from the Justice of the Peace to the Supreme Court of the State and of the United States.

In order that the school shall be composed of gentle-Court of the State and of the United States.

In order that the school shall be composed of gentlemen only, every student must be personally known to one of the professors, or introduced satisfactorily, and before his admission into the school he must matriculate by the payment of the sum of five dollars to the Dean of the Faculty or Secretary of the University, and thereup on incribe himself, after which he will pay or otherwise satisfy each professor the sum fixed for his reward.

The fee of each professor is fixed at twenty-five dollars.

rs. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on the students who shall have attended two full courses of the lectures and exercises of the school, or one full course, after having read full twelve months under the direction and with the assistance of a respectable counsellor at law, and who shall on the examination of the several ofessors be found by them all worthy of the honor. H. A. BULLARD, Dean.

FARM FOR SALE.



CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED. 6 BBLS. Clover and Timothy Seed, received per Diam and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. October 19, 1849.

To Millers and Mill Owners.

T. L. ROBERTS, Millwright and Engineer, will at tend to building and repairing of Mills, propelled by either water or steam, on the most improved plans All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Char oderate. Apply to T. L. ROBERTS, Frankfort, Ky.

Doxon & Graham, Frankfort. Addison Marshall, steamer Sea Gull. Capt. W. George, Woodford county. June 26, 1849-872-3m*

4,000 Packages Boots and Shoes. B. F. BAKER & CO.

456 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY., WOULD inform their friends and the public that they are now in receipt of their FALL STOCK, which is the largest and best they have ever offered. Having a house in Boston, and being largely engaged in manufacturing, they are prepared to offer great inducements to Western and Southern dealers, as their goods are manufactured expressly to meet wants of this market. All orders addressed to them here or to 73 Pearl street, Boston, will meet with prompt attention Sept 4, 1849-882-9t \$3—(ch. Jour.)

Fifty-Four Town Lots for Sale. THE undersigned offers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, his place on Lexington Hill, known as Pleasant Hill. He has had a survey and plat made of the property, and divided it into lots varying in size from 50 by 60 feet, to 100 by 100 feet.

the property, and divided it into loss forms the property, and divided it into loss forms 50 by 60 feet, to 100 by 200 feet.

Copies of the plat may be seen at the Commonwealth office, Yeoman office, Weisiger House and Mansion House.

Any information relative to price, terms of sale, situation of the forms be had of J. R. Page, on the premises, octobr 12, 1849.

October 12, 1849.

October 12, 1849. tion, &c., can be had of J. R. Page, on the premises, of Jas. S. Evans, Frankfort, or of the undersigned, at the 2nd Auditor's office. THOS S. PAGE. THOS S. PAGE.

P. S. I will also sell the House and lot, lately occupie
by Jno. D. Rake, on the opposite side of the Turnpike
rom the above, and owned by myself and James HarT. S. P.

Frankfort, Ky . September 19, 1848-832-tf. JOHN P. HAGGIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL Practice Law in Mercer and the adjoining Harrodsburg, Sept. 1849.—885-19

DOCTOR ALEX. M. BLANTON, termined to make Frankfort his permanent idence offers his services to the public. Office lair street, opposite the Branch Bank of Ken-July 6, 1847-769-tt. tucky.

S. J. JOHN'S.

Cabinet, Chair and Sofa Ware Rooms, Third St., North side, between Main and Sycamore,

S. J. J. keeps all kind of CABINET FURNITURE, at as LOW PRICES, and WARANTED as well made as at any Cabinet Ware Room in the Western Country.

Cincinnati, June 12, 1849—870-tt.

GOOD SHAVING. At the Gas-Light Barber Shop, in the Mansion House, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets. Johnson Buckner,

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the citizens of Frankfort, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business in this place. He hopes by strict personal attention to his business, to merit a continuance of the same.

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, Bank Note Engravers & Printers.

CORNER OF 4TH AND MAIN STS., CINCINNATI, O. A LSO, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Certificates of Deposite, Promissory Notes, Seals, Cards, &c. The services of Mr. T. D. Booth, late of New York, have been secured exclusively for the department of Historical and Portrait Engraving.

The above office is under the supervision of GEO. T. JONES, a practical Engraver.

Aug. 28, 1849—881-6 m

Dissolution.

THE Partnership of R. C. SLEELE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. P. NEWELL having purchased the interest of R. C. Steele, will continue the business at the same place.

The business of the firm will be settled by H. P. Newell.

H. P. NEWELL,
R. C. STEELE & CO.

Sept. 1, 1849.—882-tf.

Sept. 1, 1849.—882-tf. T. P. SMITH, PARIS, KY. T. & W. M. O. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.

COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNIES AT LAW, W ILL attend to any business confided to them in the Courts of Fayette and Scott. They will also continue to practice in Bourbon and Harrison, and Court of Appeals, as heretofore. ections attended to in any of the counties adjoin ing Fayette.

| Fw. M. O. Smith, has removed to Lexington, and taken an Office over the Lexington insurance Office, and next door to M. C. Johnson, Esq.

Sept. 4, 1849-882-tf

PHŒNIX PLANEING ESTABLISHMENT. PHENIX PLANEING ESTABLISHMENT.

BEAVERSON respectfully announces to his friends,
and the public generally, that he has re-built his
Steam Planeing and Carpenter Establishment, destroyed
by fire in September last, and is now ready to execute
all orders in his line on the shortest notice, and in a
workman-like manner. He has introduced all the new
improvements in Machinery, the object of which is to
save labor, and he flatters himself that he can give full
satisfaction to all who may employ him, both as to the
character of his work and his charges.
Planed, Tongue and Groved Plank, always on hand

Planed, Tongue and Groved Plank, always on hand and for sale cheap. Planeing done for others on good

erms. Frankfort November 21-841-tf.

Rev. S. Robinson's HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

AT FRANKFORT, KY. THE third session of this Institution, will open on the 1st Monday in August, and close with the end of the This school, in a beautiful and retired location in South This school, in a beautiful and retired location in South Frankfort, is now fully organized. The Principal, who devotes a large portion of his time and attention to the instruction of the classes, is aided by experienced and accomplished teachers. Ample provision has been made of apparatus for illustration in the various departments

of science.

Those who seek for their daughters and wards a thor-

Terms of Tuition, per Session. In the Seminary Départment, Higher Preparatory Department, Lower Preparatory Department, Drawing and Painting, No Extra Charges. The Latin and Modern Languages are embraced in the regular course of studies in

Board, including washing, &c., per week, - 2 50

Arrangements are now in progress for receiving an additional number of pupils into the family of the Principal. S. ROBINSON, Principal. Frankfort, July 17, 1849-875 Walnut Hill Female Institute,

SEVEN MILES FROM LEXINGTON. THE Third Session of five months will commence on the First Monday in October, 1849, with increased facilities for the accommodation and instruction of pupils. There were FIFTY SIX in the Institution the last session. Neither among them, nor in the family at Walnut Hill, has there been a single death from any cause, since the establishment of the Institution. Nor distributions are supplied to the stable of the st H. A. BULLARD, Dean.

New Orleans, October, 1849.

New Grocery Store.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citimates of the town and country, that he has opened a new GROCERY STORE in one of the Rooms of the Odd Fellows Hall, on Market street, where he will have always on hand a good assortment of FAMILY GRO. always on hand a good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, which he will sell very low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

J. W. ALLEN.
Frankfort, February 9, 1849.—856-d&wtf

Executor's Notice.

A lt. persons indebted to the estate of James T. Judge,
dec'd, by note or otherwise, are enrestly requested
to call and settle immediately. And all persons having
claims against the estate will present them properly
proven and sworn to, to the undersigned, who may be
found at the Commonwealth office.

H. B. FARRAR,
H. L. JUDGE,
Executors of James T. Judge, dec'd.

Sept. 25, 1849—885-3t.

FARM FOR SALE.

Mortal and meterectant improvement of the mest will be combined with the salutary stimulus and collision of mind presented in a well regulated public Institution. The location, in a neighborhood remarkable for its intelligence and moral training. The pupils are free from all the distracting and contamination in fluences of a town, and have-every incentive to study and good behavior. The Principal devotes a large portion of his time and attention to the instruction of his time and attention to the instruction of his time and attention of the School. He is assisted by Mr. Joint Lewis, of Llangollen, one of the most side by Mr. Joint Lewis, of Llangollen, one of the most oscillation. It is the determination of the Principal to afford to the pupils committed to his care, the greatest advantages that his talents, his energy and his means can afford.

TERMS.

TERMS. Tuition in the Junior Class, - . . Tuition in the Senior Class, -Board, including washing, &c., per session, Music by Mr. Paul Schmidt,

For use of Piano,

One-half the Board and Tuition payable in advance, the balance at the end of the sesson. In consequence of the large addition that has been made to the buildings, a greater number of pupils can now be taken into the family of the Principal. For the want of room he was compelled to decline receiving the daughters of some of his friends, the last session. A punctual attendance at the beginning of the session is very desirable, as the classes are then formed. Having already a number engaged for the next session, those who wish to send their daughturs or wards, had better secure places for them before the commencement of the session.

Address, Lexington, Ky.

J. J. BULLOCK, Principal.

September 11, 1849-883-2m For use of Piano,

Fair Warning.

WE have now been doing business in Frankfort for nearly three years, and in the mean time have been very indulgent to those who purchase LUMBER from us. We now NEED MONEY, which we MUST HAVE, and we hereby give fair warning to all those who know themselves to be indebted to us, to come for ward and settle up, or else we will be compelled to lace our accounts in the hands of the proper office oblection. We hope this Warning will not be arded, as we mean what we say. "A word to t vise." &c. SCOTT & HARBESON P. S.—All those who wish to purchase LUMBER, are hereby notified that we are selling at very reduced prices, for CASH. Call and see. S. & H. Frankfort, March 27, 1849.—859-tf

CHEESE.—Prime Western Reserve Cheese, in store GRAY & GEORGE.

CANDLES.-50 whole, half and quarter boxes of "Werk's" Star Candles; 20 boxes best Summer Mould Candles, for sale by GRAY & GEORGE. October 12, 1849. SUNDRIES.—Toys, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Pocket Books, Port Monais, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ball Memorandums, Needle Cases, Nut-Crackers, Segar Cases, Bead Purses, Razors, Shaving Boxes—and a general assortment of "Notions too tedious to mention." For sale by GRAY & GEORGE.

POCKET AND PEN KNIVES. POCKET AND PEN KNIVES.

DOZ. assorted sizes Wostenholm's celebrated "Anglo Saxon" Pocket Knives;

90 doz. various qualities and sizes of Rogers & Wostenholm's Cutlery, just received and for sale by Sept. 11.

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Preserves and Brandy Fruits.

CASE preserved Peaches; 1 case preserved Quinces; I case preserved Citron;
I case assorted Plums, E. Walnuts, Limes, &c.;
I case preserved Canton Ginger;
4 cases Red and Black Currant Jelly;

4 cases Red and Black Control
1 case Brandy Peaches;
1 case Brandy Peaches;
2 cases Brandy E. Walnuts, Plums, Grapes, &c.
GRAV & GEORGE. October 12, 1849.

To the Farmers and Drovers of Kentucky.

O'NE year has now nearly elapsed since we first laid the foundation of our business in the State of Kentucky, and in approaching another season's operations, we cannot refrain from expressing our gratitude and thanks for past patronage, and hoping that such may be continued to us.

We have made considerable improvements in our establishment, and will be prepared to execute twice as much work as last year, with much greater facility. We are about erecting a new Sealding Slaughter House, and enlarging our Singeing Bed to twice its original size, so we compute we shall now be enabled to slaughter with facility from 700 to 1,000 Hogs daily.

We have added considerably to our Hog Pens: all have neen re-floored and put in a thorough state of repair.

Our Commission Pork Packing Business will be continued as usual; and our drover friends will at all times find us most anxious to facilitate their views, and execute to the utmost of our ability, any business extended to our care.

In our last season's operations we had much to contend against in it e shape of opposition, prejudice, and by malicious reports, &c. These obstacles have been triumphantly surmounted. Kentucky Farmers and Drovers have had an opportuity of proving that our business is conducted with liberality and fairness. We think they are satisfied, and can assure them it will be our aim to render them more and more so each successive year.

We would call the attention of those Farmers resi-

ssive year. We would call the attention of those barmers resing within range of our wagons, to our advertisement Straw, in this paper.

MILWARD & OLDERSHAW.

Covington, Ky., June 19, 18:9-87;-6m

Pierson's Confectionery. THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method

of returning his thanks to the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last few months, and promises, if strict attention to business and good articles will ensure their custom, he will be found trying to deserve it.

He would also inform the Public, that be has obtaine he services of Mr. BECK, a first rate Confectione ast from New Orleans, and is now prepared to form

PARTIES AND WEDDINGS, ual, with all the delicacies required on party octation of Visitors, and every attention required will
id to the Ladies and Gentlemen who may honor
with a call.

T. P. PIERSON.

HAVANA SEGARS.

25,000 FIRST quality Havana Segars, assorted brands—"Ducal Crowns," "Monte Christo," and "Colorado Cannones," in store and for sale by Sept. II.

TODD & CRITTENDEN. LIQUORS, BRANDIES, WINES, &c.

rac;"
2 half pipes I. J. Dupuy Brandy;
5 quarter casks Madeira Wine, assorted qualities;
5 quarter casks Sherry Wine,
do:
1 quarter cask Port Wine, suitable for Medical purposes;
4 quarter casks "Wheelnigh Gin," prime article;
2 quarter casks pure old Irish Whiskey;
1 quarter cask pure old Jamaica Rum;
10 bbls, good Copper distilled Whiskey; in store and
for sale by [Sept. II.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

BOTTLED WINES.

10 DOZ. "Cold Sherry," very delicate and light; 10 doz. South side Madeira, pure and nurty; 25 doz. genuine "Chateau Margeaux" Claret; 3 doz. pure old Port; 30 baskets Champaigne, assorted brands—Binninger's Mum," Brigham's Grape Leaf," "Cordon Blue."

These Wines are of the very best quality—seperior to any thing ever in this market, and will be sold low. Sept. 11.

TODD & CRITTENDEX.

50 FLOUR!—MISSOURI FLOUR.
BBLS, St. Louis Family Flour;
150 do. best up country Femily Flour. This is a
strictly prime article, made expressly for family use, and
much superior to any brand of Indiana or Ohio Flour—
in store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.
Sept. 11

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! stock of Hardware, Building, House Furnishind Farming, is extensive and thorough, and willow. We have Plane Irons, single and doubl O and Farming, is exfensive and thorough, and will be sold low. We have Plang Irons, single and double Augurs, short shank and concave; Locks of every kind: Screws of all sizes; Files, various kinds and sizes Shovels and Tongs; Shovels; Spades; Hoes; Picks Mattocks; Cleavers; Pitch Forks; Manure Forks; Trace and Dog Chains; Bell mettal and Porcelain Kettles Stock and Die; Spoons, Tea and Table; Rat Traps; Waf fle Irons; Curry Combs; Ladles; Skimmers; Flest Forks; Sieves; Tubs; Water Buckets; Paint Brushes Augur Handles; Rip, Pannel and Wood Saws, &cc. Sept. 11, 1849.

BACON-HAMS AND SHOULDERS. 500 STRICTLY prime Pork House Hams; 10,000 lbs, strictly prime Pork House Shoulders; store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. Sept. i1.

MOLASSES,
5 do. Sugar Honse do. do. do;
3 do. N. York Golden Syrup; in store and fo sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN. CANDLES, STAR AND MOULD.—50 boxes Star Candles, 10 lb. 20 lb. and 32 lb. boxes, in store, and for sale by Sept. 11, 1849.

Straw! Straw!!

WE shall want a large quantity of Straw for our next year's singeing operations, and would therefore thus early invite the Farmers residing within a range of 15 miles about Covington, to save their WHEAT and RYE STRAW for us during the coming harvest. We shall keep wagons constantly employed to take the Straw immediately off the ground, so as to secure a large supply before the commencement of the sea

son.

Any Farmers wishing to dispose of their Straw will please apply personally or by letter to

MILWARD & OLDERSHAW,

Pork Packers and Com. Merchants, Covington, Ky.

June 19, 1849_8871-6m. [ch M. & O.]

TOBACCO. UST received, another lot of that extra fine, sweet flavored, Buena Vista Tobacco. Also, one box sun cured, a very fine article, at PIERSON'S. Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership hertofore existing between the watersigned, in the Blacksmith business, was disso HENRY SAMUEL will settle up the business he late concern, and continue the business under wn name. HENRY SAMUEL, RICHARD BERRY. Frankfort, Sept. 7, 1849.—883-3t

J. F. & B. F. Meek, MANUFACTURERS of fine FISHING REELS CLOCKS; Time Pieces and Regulators, Fran fort Kentucky. May 8, 1849.—865tf

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. JOYCE & WALSTON, HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., consisting of 15 bbls. old Bourbon Whiskey; 15 do. old Copper distilled do.;

15 bbls. old Bourbon Whiskey;
15 do. old Copper distilled do.;
15 alf pipes superior Brandy, Maglore brand;
16 bbls. Cognac Brandy;
10 bbls. Cognac Brandy;
19 pipes pure Holland Gin;
2 pipes superior Port Wine;
2 pipes superior Maderia Wine;
30 boxes pressed Tallow Candles;
20 boxes Rosin Soap;

20 boxes Rosin Soap;
20 boxes Rosin Soap;
5 boxes variegated Soap;
2 boxes Castile Soap;
5 half boxes superior Gunpowder Tea-

boxes Starch;

20.000 half Spanish Cigars; 12 doz. half boxes Sardines; 5 bbls. double refined Loaf Sugar; 20 bbls. New Orleans Sugar; 60 bags superior Rio Coffee; 10 boxes James River Tobacco; 5 boxes Cavendish do.; 10 bags old Government Java Coffee;

100 bbls. Salt; 75 bags Table salt; 100 boxes Burrows' Mustard; 40 kegs No. 1, Lard. Also-A large resortment of STOVES, GRATES, COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON WARE, and other

articles too numerous to mention.

P. S. We will trade for Country Produce on libet terms.

Frankfort, Sept. 13, 1849.—8841. LOUISVILLE HYDRAULIC LIME.

15 BBLS. J. Hulme's Louisville Hydraulic Lime; in store and for sale by Sept. 11.

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

INSURANCE. THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MA-

CHARTERED IN 1836.

CAPITAL--\$300,000. W ILL insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against loss or damage by fire, in town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their eargoes "against the damages of river navigation.

If The lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company.

H. 1. TODD, Agent.

Office at Todd & Crittenden's Counting Room.

May 92, 1849—867-11

Protection Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. THE undersigned will issue policies on every description of Buildings and Goods, Wares and Merchandize, contained therein, against loss or damage by Fire, and on the cargoes of Steam Boats, against the perils of the river, and on the cargoes of vessels against perils of the sea and lakes, on the most favorable terms. of the sea and lakes, on the most ravorance terms.

The high reputation of this Company for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which all losses are adjusted and paid, in connection withthe low rates of premium, offer great inducements to such as wish to insure.

H. WINGATE, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Nautilus Insurance Company, in the City of New York. Passed April 5th, 1849.

August 10. 1847-774-1f.

be paid to the Ladies and Gentlemen who may honor him with a call.

August 14, 1849.

FINE CIGARS.—Just received from Baltimore, another lot of those fine Plantation, Grenederos, Regalia and Star Principe Cigars. A very fine article at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

ROWLAND'S MILL & CROSS CUT SAWS.

1-4 Rowland's superior Cross Cut Saws; just received and for sale by Sept. 11.

TODD & CRIFTENDEN.

NAILS! NAILS!!

75 KEGS Nails. "Eagle Works," from 3d. to 20d; and for sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

NAILS! TODD & CRITTENDEN.

TABLE CUTLERY.

10 Sets best quality lvory handled Knives and Forks, fifty one pieces in each; 50 set Buck, Wood and Horn Handled Knives and Forks, are best guality story benefits and prices; in store and for sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

HAVANA SEGARS.

25,000 brands—"Ducal Crowns," "Monte Christo," and "Colorado Cannones;" in store and for sale by Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

HAVANA SEGARS.

25,000 brands—"Bucal Crowns," "Monte Christo," and "Colorado Cannones;" in store and for sale by Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Sec. 3. At the election for Trustees, each insured member for any sum paid in or secured as a premium of insprance to said Company during the year preceding such insured to be made every person holding a certificate or certificates of the Company, and fevery person holding a certificate or certificates of the Company, and for every additional hundred dollars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional hundred dollars, shall also be entitled the same manner.

Sec. 4. When the actual capital of such Company within one one vote, in the same manner.

Sec. 4. The actual capital of such Company, and every person holding a certificate or certificates of the tompany, and for every additional hundred dollars, the notes given for premium of insurance to said Company and for every additional hundred dollars, the notes given for premium of hundred dollars, the notes given for premium of the tompany, and the said company, and each person so entitled theret

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT. During the year ending April 16th, 1849, 1,821 policies

Amount paid for salaries, fees to Physicians and Trustees, Elerk hire, &c.. Amount paid for re-insurances, Advertising, Office tent, Print ing, Stationery, Furniture, In-terest on guarantee capital, &c. &c.

change, &c.,

13.284 00

for payments in advance of the 60 days 29,949 59 Nett Balances of Premiums for the year. United States and New York State Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, Notes received for 40 per cent, of premium on Life Policies

Notes received for 30 per cen.
on Lie Policies,
Premiums on Policies in the hands of Agents,
Policies on hand not yet delivered, and quarterly payments on first year's premiums.
A count of Premiums charged against sub-

\$205,089 34 Number of New Policies Issued.

miums for four years, From which deduct amount of disburse-ments for four years, Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$165,937 69

The rates of insurance on One Hunared Dollars.						
Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.			
15	77	88	1 56			
20	91	95	1 77			
25	1 00	1 12	2 04			
30	1.31	1 36	2 36			
35	1 35	1 53	2 95			
40	1 69	1.83	3 20			
45	1 91	1 96	3 73			
50	1 96	2 09	4 60			
55	2 32	3 21	5 74			
60	3 35	. 4 91	7 00			

IFOffice at the Frankfort Branch Bank. H. WINGATE, Agent.

Removal. THE POST OFFICE has been removed to the S. E. corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the building occupied by B. F. Johnson.

B. F. JOHNSON, P. M. Frankfort, August 7, 1849-878-tf

ORN KNIVES.

DOZ. Corn Knives, of Scythe material, on hand and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. Sept. 11.

3. At the election for Trustees, each insured mem-

SEC. 6. The statement required to be made by the act anending the charter of said Company, pessed April 18, 1843, shall hereafter be made within thirty days after the first day of January in each year.

SEC. 7. The change of name of the corporation shall not prejudice the rights of any person, dealer or assured, but suits may be sustained by or against the Company in its present corporate name on any former policy or liability; and any act or contract of the Company under the charter hereby amended, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, shall be acjudged valid between all parties, and all provisions of the charter hereby amended inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid to Agents, for Commissions, State Taxes, Medical Examinations, Ex-

2,717.81

In addition to which, the Company holds subscription notes, the remainder of guar-antee capital unused by premiums, Amount liable for losses .

Whole number of Policies issued ount of Premiums, first year, do do second year, do do do third year, do do fourth year,

Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$165,957 69

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Forty per cent, on the amount of Premium on policies that have run for twelve months, and in propertion for shorter periods of time to be credited on the books of the Company, and for which certificates will be issued, in accordance with the charter.

They have likewise declared an interest of Siz per cent, on the amount of previous dividends, payable in cash, MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

SPENCER S. BENEDICT, Fice President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to \$50—a note for 40 per cent with interest at 6 per cent. —without guaranty, may be received in part payment, or it may be paid in cash, in which case it is expected, should the party survive to make 13 annual payments, leaving the dividends to accumulate—the policy will be fully paid for, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

All its profits accrue to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy be issued for a limited period or for the whole term of life, a feature unknown in the charter of any other Mutual Life Insurance Company incorporated by this State. For further information, the public are referred to the pamplets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is prepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West.

If Papplicationsfrom the country (post paid) will be promptly attended to.

If Losses adjusted in this town without delay.

For Sale.

A SPRIGHTLY negro girl, about 9 or 10 years old.
August 14, 1849-879-tf

ompany. SEC. 6. The statement required to be made by the act

ave been issued.

Premiums during the same period amounted to

Losses by Death, less discounts

The rates of insurance on One Hundred Dolla						
Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Li			
15	77	88	1 56			
20	91	95	1 77			
25	1 00	1 12	2 04			
30	1.31	1 36	2 36			
35	1 35	1 53	2 9			
40	1 69	1.83	3 20			
45	1 91	1 96	3 73			
50	1 96	2 09	4 60			
55	9 39	3 21	5 74			